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MR. HOOVER PLANS PROMPT SHIPMENT OF FOOD TO JAPAN

Commerce Secretary Puts Into Effect Relief Measures—Cargo Space Sought

Red Cross Drive Proceeds Satisfactorily—Aid Without Limit, Is Slogan

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Acting with the same decision and expedition with which he managed the task of food distribution in war-time Europe and in post-war Russia, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has worked out a definite program for Japanese relief.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the American Red Cross today Mr. Hoover outlined his plan for buying and shipping supplies to the devastated cities. Plans were approved for shipping tin food, clothes, shoes, galvanized iron, lumber and tarpaulins for temporary shelter for the thousands of homeless Japanese at once, and instructions were sent to Pacific port cities to provide material for necessary warehouses to go with the supplies. In order that no moments may be lost in executing Mr. Hoover's plans the American Relief Administration will be in conference with Red Cross officials throughout the day.

The latest reports on the \$5,000,000 Japanese relief fund show that the \$2,000,000 mark has already been passed, and it is believed that the slogan of "aid without limit," which is spreading throughout the country, will enable the Red Cross to enlarge greatly the scope of its relief work as originally planned.

Cargo Space Needed
The problem of obtaining at such short notice cargo space for relief supplies is one of the most serious facing the authorities in charge of the work. The executive committee was informed today by Frank Waterhouse, president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, that 100,000 tons of cargo space have been acquired on ships sailing immediately for Japan. Supplies are now being purchased and will be assigned to this space. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has chartered the ship Vega, which will sail Monday, and that 5000 tons of space have been donated to the Red Cross.

The morning meeting of the executive committee was attended by Mr. Hoover, Elliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, James C. Fieser, acting chairman of the Red Cross, and Douglas Greiner, assistant to John Barton Payne, president of the Red Cross. The following action was taken:

1. Units of the Red Cross emergency buying and shipping machinery in San Francisco and Seattle ordered to obtain fastest possible shipment for materials purchased.
2. Ordered a cargo of timber dispatched from Seattle and Portland, to be used for the erection of shelters for the homeless and for warehouses for supplies, if necessary.

Lumber From Seattle
3. Directed that a cargo of 2,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs and 4,500,000 feet of lumber be sent at once from Seattle in the fastest available space.
4. Approved the purchase and directed expedited delivery of 6,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs from San Francisco in space available there.
5. Purchase of 200,000 suits of underwear for men, women and children of Japanese and 300,000 pairs of socks was reported for immediate shipment, the coming of cold weather making this necessary.

The cargoes from San Francisco and Seattle will include rice, fish, flour, milk and other food commodities. It is expected the Seattle shipment will contain 200,000 pounds of milk and 2,000,000 pounds of mixed fish, in addition to the lumber.

It was reported that the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company of Endicott, N. Y., had offered a donation of 16,000

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. RALLIES SUPPORTERS OF PROHIBITION TO POLLING BOOTH CRUSADE

Importance of Re-electing Dry and Ousting Wet Officials Emphasized—Fifty-Mile "Safety Zone" Proposed for Protecting Borders

By MARJORIE SHULER
COLUMBUS, Sept. 7.—A law enforcement crusade to the polling booths of 1924 is being started by the national Woman's Christian Temperance Union at its convention opening here.

pledge of law enforcement made by Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, and the offer of the Pennsylvania Woman's Christian Temperance Union to raise \$250,000 to help him. The crusaders of 50 years ago were



Miss Anna Adams Gordon
President of National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Who Is Leading the Organization's Battle for Complete Prohibition Enforcement

today. A 50-mile safety zone against bootleggers and rumrunners will be drawn along the Canadian and Mexican borders by a series of 50 regional conferences and national speakers will visit 50 of the largest cities within the United States in an effort to raise voters to allegiance to the Constitution.

This crusade will memorialize the original crusade of 50 years ago when the prohibition movement was started here in Ohio by women who knelt in prayer on saloon floors and pushed the glasses away with the Bibles which they placed on the bars. "No armchair Christianity will carry over our present purpose," said Miss Anna Adams Gordon, president of the organization, in an interview today with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The work of all our departments and of our thousands of members through the country will be centered on this year's campaign to elect officials who will uphold the law of the land."

Miss Gordon emphasized the importance of the woman vote in her annual address, which was the feature of today's session. "The value of the vote today is immeasurably great," she said. "It is of international significance, and as big as the universe. It grows bigger as the world itself grows smaller. There are 5000 law-abiding people to one lawbreaker. If those who help the law will use their ballots, we shall achieve prohibition enforcement within the year."

Miss Gordon, for the organization, pledged its best service to President Coolidge as "Our Commander-in-Chief."

She referred to New York as "having thrown a pebble in the pathway of the onward progress of law enforcement, but it will not delay the progress of the loyal commonwealth now on the high road to victory." She contrasted this attempt with the

a serious business bent. We are out to fit ourselves to do a man's and a woman's share in building a new China. We have gone in for everything from theology to electrical engineering. And we have gone in for all that is worth it. This conference, meeting every year, is merely a means for registering the results of our progress and for setting before us afresh the responsibility that is ours when we return to China.

To turn to the history of whatever constructive development has taken place in China for the past two decades is to read the account of the brilliant part these returning students have had in building the better nation to which Mr. Chang referred. At the Washington conference all three of the chief Chinese delegates were men who had studied in America: Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, a graduate of Columbia University; Dr. Alfred S. K. Sze, now Chinese Minister at Washington, a graduate of Cornell University; and Dr. C. C. Wang, formerly Chief Justice of China, a graduate of Yale. These

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Speed Stamp Requested for Air Mail Deliveries

Chicago, Sept. 7
"SPECIAL SPEED" postage stamp to insure rapid transmission by airplane, express train, motor car or fast steamer is advocated by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce in a communication to the Chicago Association of Commerce and circulated in the form of a questionnaire among important commercial centers. Answers indicate belief that the reliability of air mail service has been demonstrated and that an additional saving of from one-fourth to one-half time in deliveries is possible.

DRY CHIEF ADVISES NEW STORAGE SPOT

Seized Liquor Plan to Be Sent to Washington—Destruction of Contraband Favored

Following Washington reports that federal agents had found shortages of seized liquors in Massachusetts, and the declaration of Andrew D. Stroup, newly appointed divisional prohibition agent for New England, that to reduce the costs and damages of storage the dry law should be amended to allow the destruction of liquor at the scene of seizure, it became known today that a proposal for a new place of storage of all seized liquors now kept at the Massachusetts Storage Warehouse, 206 Washington Street, will be made immediately to the enforcement prohibition unit at the capital.

Outside of the stock of seized liquors kept under night and day patrol of soldiers at a Springfield armory, the warehouse in Boston is the only one in the State where federally confiscated wet goods are now deposited, according to Elmer C. Potter, prohibition director. Arrangements for use of this warehouse, it is pointed out, were made before Mr. Potter came into office. The warehouse is not guarded by federal agents, according to Mr. Potter, under existing arrangements. Nor is the stock of seized liquor, which from the experience of other states, has proved to be a perpetual temptation to law breakers' efforts, under government bond, he added.

The whole system of seizure and storage of contraband liquor under federal authority, it is pointed out, rests for its success on the security of the liquor once it is in storage.

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COAL PEACE LOOMS AS FACTIONS YIELD

Settlement Expected Hourly—Gov. Pinchot's Four Points Agreed To by Operators

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 7 (AP)—Governor Pinchot's attempt to end the suspension of anthracite mining was today headed toward a climax. Nine leaders of the mine workers were expected to decide today whether a full acceptance of his settlement terms could be given. For the mine operators, a practically complete acceptance of the Governor's peace proposals had been guaranteed, and the Governor was expected to have the union's decision this afternoon.

Two days of bargaining between the committee of nine operators and the group of union officials, in which Governor Pinchot acted both as mediator and transmitter of views, resulted last night in the framing of a partial agreement.

The operators' group, which included S. D. Warriner as chairman, and A. B. Jessup, W. J. Richards and William Inglis, agreed, in behalf of the employers, to grant a 10 per cent increase to all anthracite workers, to establish the full eight-hour day, to recognize the union, and to concede the fundamental of collective bargaining, the four things which the Governor asked. They further agreed to interpretations of what collective bargaining and union recognition would mean, and the interpretations in part corresponded with the understanding that the union officials held of the same terms.

However, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and Philip Murray, Rinaldo Cappellini, Thomas Kennedy, and C. J. Golden, his associates, were still holding out on the two principal demands of the union, which are unsatisfied by the Governor's peace proposals. They asked the "check-off" system for collection of union dues, by which the employers would be required to hold out of pay rolls the amount owed the union by each individual miner, and they asked that day workers in the anthracite region, who number nearly 100,000 men, to be given more than a 10 per cent increase in pay.

They did accept the 10 per cent offer, insofar as it applies to the rates per ton for mining coal, which govern the earnings of the contract miners, who number perhaps 50,000 of the total working force.

There are minor union demands which have been involved in the protracted negotiations, but participants did not appear to consider these as serious obstacles to agreement, if the main points could be adjusted. Governor Pinchot withheld any indications of what his future course might be if the union decision ran finally towards a refusal to compromise on its terms.

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Little Coal Leaving Mines

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Practically no anthracite is being moved from the hard coal mines at the present time, it is reported here at the offices of the leading anthracite carriers. Very little anthracite is stored at the surface of the mines, the aggregate of such storage being approximately a two days' supply for the cars arriving at the mines. The suspension occurred on Sept. 1, and coal did not move out in quantity until Tuesday, after the Labor Day holiday. By this morning practically the last few tons of coal at the mines were loaded into cars. There is now a steady accumulation of empty cars, awaiting the restoration of mining operations.

Italy Seizes Islands



Samothraki, Fano, and Merlerio have been occupied by Italian troops. The islands of Corfu, Arghilago, Paxos and Antipaxos having been taken soon after forces were landed on the island of Corfu itself.

FRANCE OPTIMISTIC ABOUT GREEK CRISIS

Council of Ambassadors Finds Ways and Means for Inquiry Into Janina Incident

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 7.—After what has taken place at Geneva, there are optimistic hopes, particularly at the Quai d'Orsay, that the controversy about procedure in dealing with the Greek situation has come to an end. From the first it was the desire of the Ambassadors' Council to reach an agreement with the League of Nations, and French diplomatic opinion is that this has been established. The League has not surrendered any of its prerogatives. It is simply acting prudently, and is content to await the next decisions of the Ambassadors' Council. These were reached today when ways and means of inquiry into the grave incident near Janina were formulated.

Somehow the French believe that the Council will be able to regulate all difficulties, in view of the information which has reached the French Government that Italy is willing to bow to the decisions. French optimism goes the length of believing that as Greece has shown a readiness to fulfill all the conditions imposed, the occupation of Corfu will be of short duration. It is clear, however, that Italy has not reached the end of its adventure, as the occupation of the islands of Merlerio, Fano and Samothraki show.

"An Ambiguous Attitude"

Even if the occupation continues, the French, who would prefer settlement rather than by the League, believe that Geneva will maintain its authority at a decision notwithstanding Italy's determination to quit it rather than admit its competence.

France is impressed by the fact that at least six members of the League Council have decided against the Italian standpoint and it may be that it will be compelled to modify its policy, which it would appear to have on the side of Greece. The French Government is roundly accused of having adopted an ambiguous attitude by writers who usually support it. It is supposed that the Rome Cabinet has let it be understood that if it does not receive French support it will create trouble in the matter of reparations.

It has already created trouble, as Raymond Poincaré knows, and it is suggested that he has allowed himself to be influenced by Italian pressure. The Italians have complained the occupation of Corfu to the Ruhr action, but even the Government organs declare that there is no comparison, since the occupation of the German industrial basin was effected in regular conditions by the application of the Versailles Treaty, whereas the seizure of Corfu was a coup de force.

Italy Against Compromise

There is great disappointment that France has not seized the opportunity afforded by the present trouble of drawing nearer to England and it is plainly hinted that if it takes the side of Italy the result will be isolation and ruin of the policy of right, based on treaties pursued for five years. The hope is that Signor Mussolini will show a less dictatorial and more conciliatory spirit.

His latest utterances reported here today would seem to falsify it, and certainly convey the impression that he is determined to flout Geneva. He declares that an Italian inquiry into the grave incident shows that on the day before it occurred Greek officers moved the frontier posts fixed by the Italian members of the commission, delimiting the Albanian-Greek border. They objected to two villages being attributed to Albania, and held General Tellini responsible. In the Italian Premier's view the Council of Ambassadors can reach three decisions.

- 1.—That the Albanians and not the Greeks are guilty, which Signor Mussolini considers improbable, since General Tellini was considered to be favorably disposed toward the Albanians. Should, however, the fact be established that the Albanians were guilty, the Italian Premier is prepared to modify his ultimatum.
- 2.—If the Greeks are held responsible the Ambassadors' Council must agree to his demands.
- 3.—If the Greek officials are found guilty he will find it necessary to demand supplementary sanctions.

Signor Mussolini declares he will not accept a compromise where national honor is concerned, and repeats his determination not to allow the League of Nations to judge the matter.

ALBANIA REFUSES ALLIES PERMISSION TO MAKE AN INQUIRY

Action Seen as Defiance of Powers in Their Effort to Solve Greco-Italian Problem

Benito Mussolini Said to Visualize Break-Up of League and to Favor Balance of Power

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The complexities of the European situation are increasing rather than diminishing. Today the Old World is face to face with no less than five crises—the Franco-German conflict, the Anglo-French differences over the Ruhr, the threatened German collapse, the Italian-Greek conflict and the Italo-Serbian dispute over Fiume.

Again this morning the Italo-Greek situation is in the forefront. Upon it attention here is more keenly focussed, since with Italy still unyielding the Italian forces have occupied Samothraki and other small islands, thus completing possession of the Corfu Archipelago. This new demarche has further arrayed neutral opinion against Italy, and seemingly from all the smaller states there comes a chorus of disapproval of this step.

What Is Back of Move?

Another most important development since yesterday is indicated in the reports received from London that Albania has refused permission to an inquiry commission of the Ambassadors' Council to pursue an Albanian soil an investigation of the assassination of General Tellini and his staff. This action by Albania does much to complicate the problem. Unofficial reports here would seem to indicate that the Albanians are prepared to attempt to defy the principal allied powers—Great Britain and France—in this respect.

Questions asked here this morning are: What is back of this Albanian move? Is it to conceal the nationality of General Tellini's attackers, or is it to cloak warlike Albanian preparations on the Greek frontier? At the same time it is pertinently asked: Who is backing the Albanians in this stand? Albania's action can only be regarded as a challenge to Great Britain and France and there is no reason to believe it will be promptly taken up by them.

Rocks Loom Ahead

All reports from Rome show that Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, visualizes the breakup of the League of Nations and favors the re-establishment of the balance of power in Europe in which Latins will be lined up against Anglo-Saxons. This is not a new Italian scheme. It was born in Rome months ago and was not frowned on by certain sections of the French press. But the situation in Europe is quite different now from what it was when this scheme had its inception. Today the League's ship is in dangerous waters and rocks loom ominously just ahead.

Signor Mussolini now makes it quite clear that Italy has no faith in the League and from the very beginning he had none. If the League is wrecked now it is almost inevitable there will be some kind of balance of power in Europe and that will mean a rage in armaments. Surely that is not a happy prospect with these five major crises, any one of which might set off the powder magazine.

Friends of the League in unofficial circles here regret what seems to be a tendency on the part of the Geneva Council to prolong the debate on what action the League shall take and regret is expressed that the Assembly is

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CHINESE STUDENTS GATHERING FOR SESSIONS AT PROVIDENCE

Many Shades of Political Opinion Represented at Annual Conference—Scholars Are Nucleus of "New China"

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7 (Staff Correspondence).—New China—or that significant section of it that is studying in the eastern universities of the United States—armed with Coronas, golf sticks, orations in English and themes on hydraulics invaded Brown University's campus today, 250 strong, for the nineteenth annual conference of the eastern section of the Chinese Students' Alliance. Every variety of China's myriad political creeds finds its exponents here, from loyal adherents of Sun Yat-sen to the followers of his arch-enemy, Wu Pei-fu. Every geographical division and almost every dialect is represented from Chihli to Canton. But this, it must be remembered, is a meeting of new China. And new China, as represented here, is co-operating to override both political and geographical barriers.

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Picturesque Scenes Witnessed at Dutch Queen's Anniversary

People Rejoicing for Several Days—Aubade Sung by 13,000 Voices—East Indian Princes' Loyalty

By Special Cable

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7.—Dense crowds are today joyously moving through the gayly attired streets of this city, while in evening thousands of electric lamps reflect their lights in the water, giving a charming picture of rare beauty. All business is stopped here during the several days, as is the case in Holland's capital, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Queen Wilhelmina's accession to the throne. Large numbers of special trains and hundreds of motorcars and trucks have brought the Queen's loyal subjects together in order to participate in the huge mass meetings which are being held. A service in the new church on the Dam was celebrated in the presence of the royal family, members of the Government and of Parliament, diplomats, Dutch East Indian princes, who came especially to Holland to express the feelings of loyalty of 50,000,000 Indian subjects, and other high officials.

Dr. Devisser, Minister of Public Instruction, Worship and Art, lauded the Queen as a strictly constitutional monarch, who considered her power, not as end but as means of elevating her people. He thanked God for her wisdom displayed in trying times, and remembered gratefully the great services which the House of Orange during 3½ centuries had rendered to the Dutch Nation.

After the church service, there followed an aubade (morning serenade) on the Dam by 13,000 singers. While this was an interesting event, more impressive still was the homage paid later in the day by representatives of the whole Nation.

Dr. Van Aalst, heading a committee of 13 persons representing science, industry, fishery, agriculture, labor, the arts, and so forth, offered to the Queen a national gift, consisting of the restoration of the choir of the Delft church, where the members of the Orange house are buried. In addition to this, as a more personal gift, the Queen received portfolios, containing 150 water color paintings of Holland's most interesting and picturesque spots painted by living Dutch artists.

After receiving these gifts, the Queen appeared on the balcony of the palace, in front of which 14,000 people, representing 1500 societies, partly in national dresses, and all with floating banners, were assembled, offering a striking spectacle in the gay sunlight. Solemnly the national anthem was sung, while ovation after ovation mounted to the palace, where

Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebrated



Queen Wilhelmina
Holland Is in the Midst of General Rejoicings Commemorating the Accession of the Popular Dutch Sovereign to the Throne

KIWANIS GIVE SWIMMING POOL

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Sept. 7.—A large swimming pool, constructed in Skyland Park, has been presented to this city for the use of the public by the local Kiwanis Club.

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ALBANIA REFUSES ALLIES PERMISSION TO MAKE AN INQUIRY

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not to meet for several days. Undue haste is not wanted, but it is felt that now or never the League must show real strength and moral courage. If either is wanting, the League is doomed or at best will scarce serve any useful purpose for a long time to come.

Plan to Bridge Gulf

The belief in unofficial quarters here is that in referring this dispute to the Ambassadors' Conference the impression will grow that the League Council is seeking to evade its responsibility and if the League now proves itself unwilling to accept its responsibilities and the bounden duties which belong to it any future decision it may arrive at regarding its "competency" to deal with the Italo-Greek crisis will do it small good.

Much interest is aroused here in Quinones de Leon's proposals to bridge the gulf between the rival claims of the League Council and the ambassadors' conference, which the Council transmitted to the ambassadors last night. It is held that Quinones de Leon's plan falls little short of an Italian ultimatum to Greece in its severity and it is held to be significant that it makes no mention of Italy's occupation of Corfu and adjacent islands, nor says anything about their evacuation.

The Times this morning voices the view generally held by editorial writers when it says:

The situation is undeniably grave, but we refuse to despair. The consequences of failure would be so disastrous that the world will strain every nerve to avoid them.

The Manchester Guardian says:

This crisis has come upon the League before its strength has matured. But the crisis has brought the smaller states together and has reminded the world that if the League does not survive the crisis, neither will the treaties of peace.

Whole Archipelago Occupied

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 7.—The Italian garrisons at Paxos and Antipaxos have been strongly reinforced by contingents of infantry apparently in order to assure the water supply, which is abundant there. Three other small islands, Samothraki, Fano, and Melera, north of Corfu, were occupied yesterday by Italian troops, thus completing possession of the whole archipelago of Corfu.

In order to prevent an increase in the price of goods, Admiral Simeonetti, Governor of Corfu, has issued an order regulating prices. The Italian military authorities have decided to disband the corps of Greek gendarmes. According to Mondo Leve, the President Wilson, which arrived at Naples on Wednesday, having aboard 400 Greek immigrants, who are proceeding to Patras, were not allowed to leave Naples to continue their voyage until further orders. The immigrants, surprised at such an order, protested and attempted to leave, but after the intervention of the police calm prevailed, and the immigrants returned aboard the ship.

"Latins Versus Anglo-Saxons"

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A special dispatch to The Daily News from Rome says:

The break-up of the League is calmly visualized here and the prospect is being discussed of a new balance of power on the broad lines of Latins versus Anglo-Saxons. This would mean the South versus the North, Europe and America, both being brought into the argument.

France and Belgium, the Messagero observes, are friendly with Italy on the present issue, the former, King of Spain has chosen the moment to announce his long-delayed visit to Rome. Of the South American nations Brazil will, it is said, leave the League if Italy goes. Uruguay will probably do the same and Argentina is already outside. This supposed attitude of the smaller Latin peoples is viewed here as counterbalancing Dr. Nansen's antagonistic leadership of the Scandinavians.

The absence of the United States from the League is regarded with satisfaction.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Copley—"The Charity That Began at Home." 8:15.

Pluto—"The Charity That Began at Home." 8:15.

Kathie—"The Charity That Began at Home." 8:15.

Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (film). 8:15, 8:30.

Plymouth—"The Cat and the Canary." 8:30.

St. James—"The Cat and the Canary." 8:30.

Shubert—"The Cat and the Canary." 8:30.

Schwartz—"The Cat and the Canary." 8:30.

Tremont—"The Cat and the Canary." 8:30.

Wilbur—"The Cat and the Canary." 8:30.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Boston Air Port, East Boston, official opening, all day.

Field and Forest Club, Wampatuck outing, meet at South Station 2 p. m.

Brookline Bird Club, Moose Hill Bird Reservation trip, trains leave South Station 10 a. m. and 12:35 p. m.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight

WNAC (Boston)—8. Cambridge City Four, vocal selections. 9. Organ recital. 10. September releases on Chatterbox Ampico.

WGAI (Medford Hills)—7:30, Same review.

WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.)—7:45 and WEAH (New Bedford)—7:45 to 10, Vocal and instrumental selections.

WGUY (Schenectady)—7:45, Musical program.

WJZ (New York City)—7:45 to 11, Talks: United States Army night.

WCR (Washington)—7 to 11, Children's hour; songs and instrumental selections.

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Jugoslavs to Reject Fiume Solution



Ratification of the Proposed Agreement by the Belgrade Government Would Have Put Into Italian Hands the Political Administration of Fiume Which, With Trieste, Would Have Given It Virtual Control of Much of the Commerce of Austria, Hungary and the Northwestern Portion of Yugoslavia. Fiume Has Several Excellent Harbors.

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 7.—The Messagero this morning learns from well-informed Jugoslav quarters in Rome that the Belgrade Government will not ratify the Fiume agreement reached in Rome on Aug. 31 between the Jugoslav and Italian delegates.

fact, as she would probably have sided with Britain.

Near East Relief Presents Cup

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Sept. 7.—The newspapers express gratitude toward America for the courage with which the delegates to the Near East Relief denounced the violence of the Italians.

The director of the Near East Relief gave a dinner in honor of the Prefect of Corfu, when a loving cup was presented to him as an expression of the good will of the delegation. A loving cup will also be presented to the mayor when he returns to the island after the Italian evacuation.

Greeks Declare Boycott

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Sept. 7.—While the Greek people have refrained from any demonstration against Italy, showing thus good will and justice, the chambers of commerce have declared a general boycott against Italian goods. This means a hard blow to the large Italian exports to Greece.

UNITARIANS LISTED FOR CONFERENCE

Six Hundred Delegates File Names—Polity Change

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 7.—Credits of more than 600 delegates to the General Unitarian Conference, thirty-third biennial session, to be held in Yale buildings next week, have already been filed. These represent not only the conference delegates, but those to the Ministers' Institute and the Unitarian Laymen's League.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, internationally known suffragist, has sent word that she cannot be here next Thursday, but her place will be taken by a speaker of national note. That evening George W. Wickesham, former attorney-general of the United States; Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education; James McDonald, secretary of the Foreign Policy Association and Paul M. Warburg will speak on "The Church and International Relations."

The proposed changes in church polity, as proposed, would involve extinction of the general conference after 60 years of denominational influence, are expected to cause much debate. The change would mean absorption of the conference into the American Unitarian Association, organized in 1825. The chairman of the commission on polity is the Rev. Dr. F. R. Griffin of Philadelphia.

A change is proposed in church government to gradually eliminate the voting power from life members in the American Unitarian Association. The report proposes that no one who becomes a life member after May, 1925, shall have the right to vote. This is with the aim of having the association become a delegate body.

Other amendments and changes proposed at Boston last May will be acted upon.

GREEK ELECTORAL SYSTEM DETERMINED

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Sept. 7.—After long deliberations, the Government has decided to introduce the system of small electoral districts for the elections on Oct. 28. The electoral basis is 16,000 voters for every representative. Refugees will vote as *ipso jure* Greek citizens.

Muslims are to be exchanged with the Jews of Salonika and the Jews of Salonika will vote in special electoral groups.

CLOTHING FIRM CHANGES HANDS

Announcement is made of the purchase by William F. Sullivan's Sons Company of the business of the Freedman-Loomis Company, one of the oldest clothing concerns in Boston, operating two stores under the name of the Continental Clothing Store, one at Boylston and Washington streets and the other at Franklin and Washington streets. These stores will be operated under the old name, the Continental, and the operating personnel of the store will remain, though the force will doubtless be augmented. Such changes as may be made in the business will be toward its enlargement and improvement rather than toward any radical change in policy.

ITALIANS SEEKING ADRIATIC CONTROL

Reprehensible Methods to Drive Out Greek Epirotes—Desire to Acquire Corfu

By LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES WELLINGTON FURLONG

Less is generally known of the problems involved in the present Corfu-Epirus flare-up than of those in some other parts of the Balkans. The scene of the present imbroglio is the region known as Epirus of ancient Greece, now a borderland country lying between Greece and Albania.

The world is already rushing to the aid of Japan. America, in particular, is able, through this present need, to show by its friendly offices and generosity, that it believes in an intelligent concept of brotherhood and international good will.

The world may also, in the case of the Greek-Italian affair at Corfu, well devote an even greater amount of energy in the way of intelligent international aid and prevention, which would be worth infinitely more at this time than in attempting to quash hostilities once begun, or to restore and repair the havoc created by them.

Greece, through its long struggles, freed itself only within recent times from Turkish domination. The Albanians, too, whose origin is lost in historic obscurity, fought to maintain a national consciousness, but have been surrounded on all sides by hereditary enemies. In 1912 the Italians occupied Albania, with Valona as their base. The Allies promised Italy this foothold in return for its support; on its part Italy agreed to the eventual division of the rest of Albania among Montenegro, Serbia, and Greece, but the following year proclaimed the independence of all Albania—but under Italian protection.

Then, in 1919, at the Peace Conference, Great Britain, France, and Italy agreed anew to the partitioning of Albania among Montenegro, Serbia, and Greece. This was very satisfactory to all concerned, except to the Albanians themselves, who were not consulted and their protests were in vain.

Albanians Defended Rights

The Albanians then took up arms for their rights, and practically forced the Italians to evacuate their country, and sign an agreement recognizing Albanian independence, which resulted in a compromise frontier.

The delimitation of this frontier in process, through an international commission, which practically forms the frontier between the two would seem to be purely a political one.

In 1914 the Great Powers, at the Conference of London, took the two provinces of Agrocastro and Korytza, which practically form the frontier between Epirus and the will of the Greek population among the inhabitants, assigned these provinces to Albania.

Northern Epirus is a borderland state with chiefly a mixed Albanian and Greek population; and the constant shifting and manipulating of the frontiers by some of the powers, and the contesting of the territory by their own respective states, have rendered unenviable the lives of its inhabitants, who but too often have been considered by the powers in the light of human beings.

Since the war, one of Italy's objectives has been to secure territory on the eastern littoral of the Adriatic. Trieste, Fiume, parts of the Dalmatian coast and its islands, a large part of Dalmatia itself, parts of Montenegro, Albania, Northern Epirus, and even Southern Epirus, have been occupied by its troops with the obvious intent of linking up as much as possible of the coast under Italian control.

Protector of Albania

Strange as it may seem, each invasion was made in the territories of our better allies. And now it is Corfu. This last attack and military invasion is not only in the territory of an ally, but in an unarmed and undefended territory—while most of the above areas have been militarily occupied since the armistice. Italy having proclaimed Albanian independence, and itself as protector, in 1920, it would logically follow that the more Albania could be extended, the more there would be to protect.

But to achieve the greater Albanian program the Italian control felt it necessary to resort to various reprehensible methods to drive out and denationalize the Greek Epirotes.

Northern Epirus was full of brigand bands, which had sprung up, and were terrorizing the peaceable inhabitants, forcing many of those who lived in the mountains to flee to the plains for security. Also there seems to be no

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It Was Near This Town in Southern Albania, Close to the Greek Border, That Italian Members of the Demarcation Commission Were Assassinated

doubt but that these bands were sometimes used for political purposes, their adherents shifting their allegiance as suited their fancy.

Some of these bands, or comitaji, as they were called, had strong political or national leanings, others were brigands, and still others hirelings. Thus it may be seen that it is not easy, under such conditions, to place the actual responsibility for the Boundary Delimitation Commission episode in northern Epirus—the cause of the present situation in Corfu; but the burden of causal responsibility would seem to lie with Greece.

Greece's Strong Protests

Greece has always strongly protested against the severance of not only northern Epirus, but even a portion of southern Epirus, to Albania, feeling that it is but a furtherance of Italy's plans to gain the control of what they consider Greek territory. The crime against the Italian delegates was reprehensible enough, but nothing is to be gained by such high-handed and unwarranted methods as Italy has adopted in retaliation.

The indemnity Italy has asked, and its method of going about collecting it, makes it incumbent on it to disprove the fast-growing conviction that it desires to acquire Corfu itself, or to hold it by force as an asset for political barter, to gain other advantages in the Adriatic. However this may be, the fact remains that its precipitate action has caused the world to question its motive.

Both Greece and Italy are members of the League; they were allies in the Great War for civilization; they are ancient civilizations, and cultural, world influences; each is on trial before the eyes of the world. Italy's first move in the interests of peace is

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, showers tonight, probably Saturday morning; no change in temperature; fresh southeast and south winds.

Southern and Southern New England: Cloudy, showers tonight, probably Saturday morning; no change in temperature; fresh southeast and south winds.

Official Temperatures

Official Temperatures			
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)			
Albany	70	Kansas City	62
Atlantic City	71	Memphis	72
Boston	64	Montreal	60
Buffalo	72	Nantucket	60
Calgary	78	New Orleans	80
Charleston	80	New York	68
Chicago	68	Philadelphia	68
Denver	68	Pittsburgh	70
Des Moines	68	Portland, Me.	58
Eastport	64	Portland, Ore.	64
Galveston	82	San Francisco	64
Hatteras	60	St. Louis	64
Helen	68	St. Paul	64
Jacksonville	78	Washington	68

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:33 p. m. Saturday, 10:04 p. m.

Light air vehicles at 7:39 p. m.

VETERANS SEEKING PLACES AS CONSULS

State Convention Adopts Resolutions and Hears Speech by Senator Lodge

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Sept. 7 (Special).—Nearly 600 delegates to the state convention of the American Legion here today adopted resolutions and listened to a speech by Henry Cabot Lodge. The Rogers bill for reorganization of the consular service so that service men will have an opportunity to qualify for positions as consuls was unanimously favored, and a resolution was passed recommending legislation which would exempt service men from the income tax; single men up to \$2500, and married men up to \$4000 yearly income.

It was proposed, in one of the resolutions adopted, to raise the age limit of applicants for the Boston Five and Police departments to 35 years to enable a greater number of ex-service men to enter these departments.

Another important matter before the business session this morning was the question of using the Australian ballot system in the voting for officers, and it was finally voted to use this system.

Other speakers of the morning besides Senator Lodge were Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Mrs. Helen A. Bishop, commander of the state Woman's Auxiliary of the Legion; William C. Gurney and Louis A. Frothingham, members of Congress.

After telling the delegates that the "Legion is, and ought to be, a great influence and power for good," Senator Lodge urged every member to be active in politics and government and to do everything possible to promote Americanism. While he regretted war he advocated preparedness, especially in providing air defenses.

The town is bedecked with flags in celebration of the first Old Home Week, which is now merged with the Legion convention. Marblehead harbor has not seen so many war vessels in years.

The election of officers scheduled to take place tomorrow will be marked by a vigorous contest, according to present indications, in which the Y. D. clubs have threatened to take an active part in seeking the election of Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards as state commander, over John W. Reth of Roslindale.

The business session was adjourned shortly after noon, and later the delegates were taken aboard the navy destroyers for a sea trip. At 5 o'clock baseball teams representing Somerville and Lawrence posts will clash at Seaside Park for the championship of the Department of Massachusetts.

This evening at 9 o'clock the harbor illumination and fireworks display at Lighthouse Point will be a feature. Tomorrow a parade of 10,000 persons will be a feature in the afternoon, followed by a sham battle in the evening. Army forces stationed in old Fort Sewall will engage in maneuvers with an imaginary attacking force of the navy.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

H. C. Dudley, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Juliet N. Dudley, St. Louis, Mo.

Jessie K. Dewell, New Haven, Conn.

John G. Mason, Hawthorn, N. J.

Mrs. John G. Mason, Hawthorn, N. J.

Marie K. Platt, New York City.

Mrs. Edna Irwin Joplin, Mo.

George W. Wilson, Los Angeles, Cal.

Ada M. Lund, Philadelphia, Pa.

Harry K. Filler, Columbus, O.

Thomas M. Burton, Utica, N. Y.

Walter C. Chalker, Albany, N. Y.

Mary B. Fish, New York City.

Henriette L. Hill, Newark, N. J.

George A. Hill, Newark, N. J.

Elizabeth Chickwidon, Framingham, Mass.

Mrs. Gertrude L. Thomas, Sharon, Mass.

S. F. Barager, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Viola H. Smith, Weehawken, N. J.

Arthur E. Smith, Weehawken, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Sherman, Bridgeport, Conn.

Phillip H. Sherman, Bridgeport, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Simmons, East Orange, N. J.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. RALLIES SUPPORTERS OF PROHIBITION TO POLLING BOOTH CRUSADE

(Continued from Page 1)

with a review of the crusade of 1873 and 1874. Following it up with a refutation of the trite remark of superficial observers that "everybody says prohibition is a failure." She continued:

Everybody cannot include the majority of the United States Congress, for it is a matter of history that the outgoing Sixty-Seventh Congress voted by a good majority for every dry measure under consideration. Everybody cannot include the governors, for with the exception of Alfred E. Smith of New York and a few others, they are quite ready to go on record for prohibition. Everybody cannot include state legislatures, for, except in notorious New York, we find virtually all of them enacting strict laws for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

If the health officials of the Nation would deny for one year the sale of liquor, they would save the Nation from record-breaking years for health; if the bankers would sign affidavits that they were mistaken in the increase of savings deposits since the liquor traffic was outlawed; if employers of big business would disavow their opposition to the marked improvement in their employees and the better conditions under the dry law; if the associated charities and social reformers would agree to hold their peace, and statistics showing the tremendous reduction in poverty under prohibition; if the mothers would not permit their repeated assertions that the drink traffic is the enemy of the home, then, and only then, would the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment stand a chance of feeling the people into believing that national prohibition is not worth while and that it is better that the Eighteenth Amendment be expunged from the Constitution of the United States. But so satisfied with prohibition property are all these public-spirited American patriots that they prefer to let the law enforce the amendment and to expunge the association opposed to the prohibition amendment.

Wet Platform Analyzed

Miss Gordon declared that wine and beer have entered 1924 political arena upon a platform that is decidedly shaky, boasting as it does only four planks, all of them too defective to weather a campaign. These planks she named as the claim that the beverages are wholesome and nourishing, the declaration that the people want them, the assertion that they are non-intoxicating, and the propaganda that their return is necessary to the enforcement of law and the banishment of lawlessness. Each of these claims the president analyzed as without basis in fact.

The speaker set up against the propaganda that prohibition is not proving successful or beneficial in the United States the statements of a wide variety of competent foreign observers, including the British jurist, Lord Shaw of Dunfermline; Bishop Anton-Jast of Copenhagen; Sir George Paish, the English economist; Dr. Lorne Hodgkinson of Australia; and Gifford Gordon of Australia. She refuted the charge that the increase in drug addiction is due to prohibition by stating that reliable records show that 80 per cent of the drug addicts are young people who had not acquired the craving for alcoholic liquor previous to the enactment of the prohibition laws. She pointed to the announced intention of the United States Government to endeavor through its State Department to bring about an international recognition of the policy that production of raw opium for other than scientific purposes should be stopped, a step that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has officially recommended.

Stresses Education for Peace

Discussing world peace, she said: "Recognition of the education of children as the basis of peace has long been urged by our Woman's Christian Temperance Union department of peace and arbitration. By agitation and education, by giving to the young histories that acclaim the heroes of peace, by changing the modern belief from conflict to conference, we shall become intelligent internationalists and help safeguard posterity. Meanwhile the grown-ups need not wait for the next generation to extend the 10-year lease of Golden Rule good will. We have the high privilege and holy obligation now to follow the eminent example of Warren G. Harding. Let us highly resolve to help push to victory his program for international unity."

She said a better understanding of world conditions will inevitably follow the entering of persons into the Edward K. Bok American peace award contest.

Reverting to the beer and wine issue in discussing allegiance to the Constitution, Miss Gordon said: "Anti-prohibitionists have precipitated into the elections just ahead an unprecedented, un-American issue—the restoration of the manufacture and sale of wine and beer. This is an out-and-out issue of lawlessness versus law. The enemies of the Eighteenth Amendment are conducting an extensive, nationwide publicity campaign for a modification of the enforcement code. Their bureau of supplies is a veritable poison factory of false statements as to the extent of the violation of the prohibition law. People daily are dosed with this sort of 'wet stuff,' and they are sorely in need of prohibition facts. Truth must get busy and win against falsehood. Righteousness must hustle to outstrip sin. Good people need spiritual exercises, for today the energetic Christian is in great demand. If you believe in the moral, social, and economic value of prohibition, why not say so to your neighbor who may disagree with you, and furnish him facts to back up your assertions. Your neighbor who is friendly to prohibition can get along without you, and should likewise be busy in furnishing evidence to indifferent and uninformed friends."

Support of Law Not Emphasized

The civil conscience of our citizens must be quickened to combat the tendency toward a decline in voting in the last 50 years from 80 per cent to 63 per cent. Women's moral power is added to that of the men must victoriously settle the great issue of the 1924 campaign. It is the home versus the saloon. The return of beer and wine would require a place of sale and, by whatever name called, it would still be a saloon. We must pray for the victory of law and order, but we must also dedicate to that victory our time, our initiative, talent, homes, money—ourselves. In every newspaper in the country, New York's nullifying gesture was given first page headlines, followed in the

majority of cases by editorial comment. In a smaller number of the dailies, Pennsylvania's magnificent enforcement law, with a full set of teeth, and sharp ones, received a scant paragraph. Ohio's two drastic bills excited little attention. Missouri's stringent measure, providing penitentiary sentences for moonshiners, was given only brief notice. Minnesota's sweeping and drastic measures elicited little comment. Iowa's seven new prohibition laws, one classifying the sale of liquor that causes death as manslaughter, were given inconspicuous place and meager write-up. Illinois' refusal to follow New York's example and its enactment of two new laws making enforcement stricter than any passing attention. Indiana's four bills amending and strengthening the laws already in operation got no big headlines. The reinforcement of the prohibition laws of Oklahoma, North Dakota, Kansas, Arizona, Colorado, Maine, Montana, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia was barely mentioned. No, this splendid support of the Eighteenth Amendment was not played up, only the shrieks and yells of the opponents of prohibition.

World Prohibition Forecast

Miss Gordon reviewed the progress of prohibition efforts and achievements in the countries of the world as indicative of a not distant day when the civilized nations of the earth will be dry.

"Suffrage for women in all lands will not be long delayed," she asserted. "Soon will women be voting together for vital issues involving the home and the child. There are significant advances in many countries. Almost every civilized nation on the globe today might record upon the sky its high hope of prohibition victory."

The reading of the crusade psalm by Mrs. Marie Thompson Rives of Hillsboro, using the Hillsboro crusade Bible, was a feature of the morning session. Committees were appointed and memorial tribute paid to Warren G. Harding. Plans for the jubilee program and the 1923 crusade were made this afternoon and the gift of a watch and a fund for a radio outfit were presented to Miss Gordon. Tonight there will be a "get-together" with Miss Gordon as toastmaster.

Mrs. Flora D. Richard was re-elected yesterday for the eleventh time as president of the Ohio Women's Christian Temperance Union, all other officers also being returned.

MR. HOOVER PLANS PROMPT SHIPMENT OF FOOD TO JAPAN

(Continued from Page 1)

pairs of shoes for men, girls, and boys. These will be shipped at once, it was understood.

The State Department has ordered Ferdinand L. Mayer, who was on his way to Tokyo as first secretary of the American Red Cross, to proceed at once to Tokyo. Jefferson Caffrey will go from here to serve as counselor of the embassy at Tokyo and R. Henry Norweb as first secretary.

Pacific Coast Lumber Camps to Be Taxed to Rebuild Japan

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 7 (Special).—With two of the principal cities of Japan wiped out, and with the resources of the entire Japanese Nation called upon to repair the damage, Pacific coast industries will be pushed to the utmost during the next two years to supply the materials for reconstruction.

Already operating above normal capacity to meet the local demand, the lumber industry of the State of Washington is preparing to increase its output to the maximum to meet the demand from Japan. Many lumber camps and mills of the State are now operating day and night, but with the opening of construction work in Tokyo and Yokohama on a large scale, night shifts will become the order of business in every camp equipped for such work. In the opinion of R. D. Brown, assistant manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

Although the greatest strain is expected to come upon the lumber business, due to the almost exclusive use of frame construction for dwelling house purposes in Japan, every line of industry will be taxed to the limit during the coming two years. It is predicted. Steel plants, manufacturing concerns of all kinds and food supply houses will feel the effect under the stress of rebuilding Japan's capital and largest seaport, and supplying the vast quantity of materials that go into the building of a modern city.

Price Rise Likely

A general increase in the price of lumber may be expected to take effect almost immediately. There has been a strengthening of lumber prices for some weeks past. Ocean freight rates also will probably take a substantial jump upward, and prices of steel and building materials, as well as hardware, canned salmon and other food-stuffs will tend to rise.

According to estimates from Japan more than half a million houses have been destroyed by the flood and fire which followed the quake. It is estimated that anywhere between three billion and 10 billion feet of lumber will be required for reconstruction purposes, during the next three years. The timber industry of Washington and Oregon is now producing 9,000,000,000 feet a year. It is working at approximately 110 per cent of normal capacity, due to a heavy demand in California and on the Atlantic seaboard, says Mr. Brown.

Unless the Japanese Government removes its restrictive import duties on boards and permits the mills to ship their entire output, it is doubtful if the lumber industry can meet the demand, according to Robert B. Allen, manager of the West Coast Association. The price on Japanese squares, which are admitted free of import duty, would become prohibitive, he says.

C. Chasli, Japanese Consul here, has expressed the belief that his Government will probably suspend its protective tariff on yard stock lumber during

the emergency, and until the Japanese mills can manufacture squared stock in sufficient quantities to meet the demand.

Urges Removal of Restriction

"Current reports as to what the earthquake and fire in Japan will do to the price of west coast lumber are premature," Mr. Allen said. "Lumbermen are more interested in getting money to the American Red Cross at Tokyo for the immediate relief of those in need of food," he added, "but it is important that housing plans go ahead rapidly, as cold weather will add to the suffering within the next 60 days."

"Lumber prices are controlled by the law of supply and demand. All similar disasters in the past have been followed by active lumber demands. The requirements of Japan can be taken care of by Oregon, Washington and British Columbia mills if the Japanese will remove their prohibitive import duties on our standard yard stock sizes. However, if the usual Japanese schedule for thick squares of lumber manufacture is insisted upon, then it is doubtful if the supply can meet the demand."

"It is possible that in rebuilding the destroyed cities wood save pipe may be used. This pipe has proved best for earthquake districts."

While Japan is trying for lumber and while the sudden augmented demand will exact a huge toll from lumber users the world over in increased prices, there is ample lumber lying unused on the Olympic Peninsula near here to rebuild the two stricken cities in their entirety. This is a lumber forest two years ago, is slowly rotting away.

"Local lumbermen see no possibility of this timber being used to assist the reconstruction of Tokyo and Yokohama unless the State Government or the National Government enter into some kind of agreement with Japan to build a railroad into the district and erect mills there which will prepare it for shipment."

Los Angeles Sets \$250,000 as Goal for Japanese Relief

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 7 (Staff Correspondence).—Funds for the relief of earthquake victims in Japan are being raised throughout California in a manner which should remove from this section of the United States the stigma of anti-Japanese sentiment. Civic, social and religious bodies aided by the press are making efforts to extend to Japan prompt and effective help.

A meeting held here today by 250 members and friends of the local Chamber of Commerce, a campaign was outlined for raising \$250,000 within the next few days, and subscriptions totaling \$21,000 were volunteered by those present. At the same time members of the Salvation Army planned a campaign in conjunction with the chamber to raise \$50,000, the Los Angeles quota of the fund to be raised by the Salvation Army throughout the United States. The American Red Cross is beginning to collect funds to aid the Japanese, as it has done upon similar occasions in the past, while churches of the city represented by the Ministerial Association and the Federation of Churches are planning to aid in their respective fields. While actual plans for relief aid to Japan have not been made public by most organizations, it is thought that the taking of food to those who suffered as a result of the earthquake will be one of the first moves in this connection.

K. Kishi, Japanese Consul here, announced today that the Japanese companies, Nippon Yusen, Kaisha Toyo, Kisen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha have offered the free use of all their steamships for transportation of relief supplies to Japan. Benefit performances are being given in many of the local theaters while motion picture actors from Hollywood are appearing as well in an effort to swell the funds for Japanese relief.

Boston's Relief Fund Grows; \$67,978.05 Reported on Hand

Donations for the Japanese earthquake relief already received by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross total \$67,978.05, Seymour H. Stone, director of the chapter, announced today. This contribution includes \$15,000 subscribed by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting called to consider the Japanese situation.

A special appeal to Boston business men and members of the Chamber of Commerce, asking for prompt response to the Japanese need, has been issued by W. Irving Bullard, acting president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Donations received from all chapters of the Red Cross in Massachusetts, including the Boston chapter, were estimated at \$100,000 by Arthur G. Rotch, manager of the New England division, who said donations were arriving too rapidly for accurate tabulation. A few New England chapters outside Massachusetts have already raised their quotas, including Westley, R. L., which this morning sent in double its quota of \$1000.

As a result of the action taken yesterday at the meeting of citizens called by Governor Cox, when the Massachusetts quota of \$250,000 was underwritten by 12 firms and individuals, it will be possible to forward at once to the Red Cross a check for the full amount asked of the State.

Arrangements have been made with all national banks and trust companies in Boston to open a special account, "Japanese Earthquake Relief," to receive donations. Receipts for

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INTELLIGENCE TEST AWAITS JUDGMENT

Massachusetts Schools Not Convinced of Present Method's Efficacy

According to Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, the use of intelligence tests to measure or determine the ability of pupils and the efficiency of teachers, is still in the experimental stage. The commissioner today said that the use of intelligence tests was discussed pro and con at the annual meeting of the State Normal School Teachers' Association at Bridgewater yesterday and the opinion was expressed that the present methods are far from complete or final.

Those who are responsible are not disposed to make final decisions or reach arbitrary conclusions on intelligence tests, in so far as they might affect the compulsory or required courses of study. I don't believe that we have had sufficient experience with intelligence tests to justify making a decision as to whether pupils should be promoted, or whether they should be directed into certain kinds of educational careers, or directed from entering these careers on the basis of what the intelligence test discloses.

However, the experiments that have gone forward thus far indicate that the intelligence tests are to be among the means by which students can make a better gauge of their own abilities and the school system organized for their better service.

Record Number of Pupils

Although figures as to the enrollment of pupils in the public schools of the State, which opened this week, will not be available for two or three weeks, Dr. Smith said the number is far in excess of any previous year.

The commissioner remarked upon the greatly increased interest in education since the World War, which, he said, had brought home to millions of men the effectiveness of specialized knowledge and of education generally.

War Showed Value of Education

We have had two periods of what might be termed an educational renaissance in this country, and both have followed wars. The impetus for secondary and higher education in this country came in the seventies. From that time to this the development of secondary education in America has been one of the educational phenomena of the world.

The World War disclosed to millions the advantage of education along scientific lines. It has been stated recently by an educator who made an inquiry into this phase of the subject

field, Prof. Paul Monroe of Columbia University and other prominent speakers will address the sessions. Something of the scope of the meeting is given by a survey of the daily program. The schedule for which begins at 6:30 a. m. and continues with only a half hour for lunch through until 10 o'clock. Group meetings on natural science and engineering, moral and religious problems, economics and social science, national defense, and special meetings for discussion of the situation in Shantung and Manchuria, and other open meetings for oratorical contests indicate the scope of the conference.

In addition to the regular work of the conference a daily paper, "The Conference Daily," will be published by the students. Meetings of special importance will be broadcast by radio and every effort is being made by the students' press section to offset, by giving publicity to the work of this meeting, some of the stories of the political situation in China, which constitute the major news from that country in American papers.

Group Meeting Scheduled

The first session of the conference will be held this evening when addresses of welcome will be given by Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, at the Providence Chamber of Commerce, during the period of the meeting which continues through Sept. 17, Dr. Alfred S. K. Sze, President Kenyon L. Butter-

men are but three of a long list of outstanding figures among returned students. There are at present 2000 Chinese students in American colleges, universities and technical schools. Of these, approximately 1500 are men and 500 are women.

"It is not alone our technical preparation that we wish to carry back with us to China," continued Mr. Chang. "We are determined that dominating whatever we do will be a spirit of unselfish service. That China needs more than anything else. For that reason we keep politics out of the conference and devote ourselves to the bigger things, the greater problems, in the solution of which all China can find ground for union."

The need for quick action cannot be exaggerated.

W. A. GASTON, Treasurer,
Metropolitan Chapter.

Sept. 6, 1923.

COMMISSION ASKS DATA ON RENT RISE

Watertown Apartment Owner Expected to Report Reason for Increases

The special Commission on the Necessaries of Life today sent a communication to Henry E. Partridge, president of Laimie & Partridge, automobile distributors, asking for information concerning an eight-family apartment house at Palfrey and Church streets, Watertown, owned by Mr. Partridge. The communication was sent, it was announced by officials of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life today, as a result of the commission's attention being called to notices of increases in rentals ranging from 50 to 74 per cent alleged to have been served on the tenants by Mr. Partridge.

CREDIT UNION LEAGUE WILL GO TO BOXFORD

Under the auspices of the Credit Union League of Massachusetts, more than 200 delegates representing the various credit unions of New England will attend a convention and outing, to be held tomorrow at the North Bennett Street Industrial School camp, Boxford, Mass.

Joseph C. Allen, bank commissioner of Massachusetts, Miss Clara E. Combs of the Russell Sage Foundation of New York, and Roy F. Bergengren, executive secretary of the Credit Union National Extension Bureau, will be among the speakers.

Among the features to be discussed will be home ownership legislation affecting credit unions in Massachusetts; the Credit Union League will advocate in the next session of the Legislature, F. E. Cox, president of the Credit Union League and editor of Telephone Topics, will preside.

TREASURER CITES \$1,600,000 SURPLUS

Taking issue with the Boston Finance Commission and the Boston Real Estate Exchange which criticized Mayor James M. Curley for insisting on maintaining the \$3,828,425.21 collected from back taxes as a reserve, John J. Curley, City Treasurer, yesterday said that the city really has no such sum in the treasury for any purpose.

"The \$3,800,000 which the finance commission has been declaring a cash surplus," said Treasurer Curley, "has been spent for city purposes. It was paid in to the collector's office at various times between Feb. 1 and Aug. 1. Instead of any such cash surplus as the finance commission has been insisting is in the treasury, the city already has borrowed \$11,000,000 in anticipation of taxes, and the actual surplus in the 30 or 40 banks in which the city is a depositor is \$1,600,000."

MR. HARDING'S NAME MENTIONED COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6.—The late President Harding is included in a list of about 30 persons who are being proposed as recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize, says the Christiania Aftenposten.

Others in the newspaper's list include Jane Adams, Charles E. Hughes, Lord Robert Cecil, Prof. J. M. Keynes, the English economist, Signor Nititi, the former Italian Premier, Carl Lindbergh, Mayor of Stockholm, and Miss Elsa Brandstrom, the Swedish Red Cross worker. The moratorium awards of the prize are permitted by the statutes.

CHINESE STUDENTS GATHERING FOR SESSIONS AT PROVIDENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

men are but three of a long list of outstanding figures among returned students. There are at present 2000 Chinese students in American colleges, universities and technical schools. Of these, approximately 1500 are men and 500 are women.

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The need for quick action cannot be exaggerated.

W. A. GASTON, Treasurer,
Metropolitan Chapter.

Sept. 6, 1923.

that during the war the United States Government undertook the arduous task of taking men out of the ranks and training them for officers' commissions, but that this was found to be rather a failure, and the Government then turned to the colleges, with the result that the commissioned officers were men of higher education.

The reaction on education, naturally, is that millions of men in the service saw immediately that in a time like that it was the college man who had the advantage; and the one selected for leadership; and on their return home they not only applied it to themselves but made the feeling effective in the community.

CREDIT UNION LEAGUE WILL GO TO BOXFORD

Under the auspices of the Credit Union League of Massachusetts, more than 200 delegates representing the various credit unions of New England will attend a convention and outing, to be held tomorrow at the North Bennett Street Industrial School camp, Boxford, Mass.

Joseph C. Allen, bank commissioner of Massachusetts, Miss Clara E. Combs of the Russell Sage Foundation of New York, and Roy F. Bergengren, executive secretary of the Credit Union National Extension Bureau, will be among the speakers.

Among the features to be discussed will be home ownership legislation affecting credit unions in Massachusetts; the Credit Union League will advocate in the next session of the Legislature, F. E. Cox, president of the Credit Union League and editor of Telephone Topics, will preside.

TREASURER CITES \$1,600,000 SURPLUS

Taking issue with the Boston Finance Commission and the Boston Real Estate Exchange which criticized Mayor James M. Curley for insisting on maintaining the \$3,828,425.21 collected from back taxes as a reserve, John J. Curley, City Treasurer, yesterday said that the city really has no such sum in the treasury for any purpose.

"The \$3,800,000 which the finance commission has been declaring a cash surplus," said Treasurer Curley, "has been spent for city purposes. It was paid in to the collector's office at various times between Feb. 1 and Aug. 1. Instead of any such cash surplus as the finance commission has been insisting is in the treasury, the city already has borrowed \$11,000,000 in anticipation of taxes, and the actual surplus in the 30 or 40 banks in which the city is a depositor is \$1,600,000."

MR. HARDING'S NAME MENTIONED COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6.—The late President Harding is included in a list of about 30 persons who are being proposed as recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize, says the Christiania Aftenposten.

Others in the newspaper's list include Jane Adams, Charles E. Hughes, Lord Robert Cecil, Prof. J. M. Keynes, the English economist, Signor Nititi, the former Italian Premier, Carl Lindbergh, Mayor of Stockholm, and Miss Elsa Brandstrom, the Swedish Red Cross worker. The moratorium awards of the prize are permitted by the statutes.

CHINESE STUDENTS GATHERING FOR SESSIONS AT PROVIDENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

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COMMISSION ASKS DATA ON RENT RISE

Watertown Apartment Owner Expected to Report Reason for Increases



Twilight Tales

The Royal Kitten

THE kind old king sat out on a little balcony and watched the people, gathered in the castle garden below. They were a merry, laughing crowd, walking about on the little grassy paths or sitting on marble benches beneath the lemon trees.

The king sighed. He stood up and began to speak to them in the kind voice that all the countryside loved—“My friends,” said the king, “I am glad to see you all so happy. And, if any of you will bring a smile to the lips of my dear little daughter, the Princess Blueeye, he will make me happy, too.”

All the people turned and looked at the princess, who sat quietly beside her father on a silk cushion. She was beautiful as a little white bird, with her hands were folded in her lap. But never once, all the day long, did her rosy mouth move in a smile, as she rode on her little white pony or fed the swans from a golden dish.

So, as soon as the people learned that the princess had forgotten how to smile, they set about thinking how they could make her remember again. And the next day they all came rushing back with their ideas.

The Princess Blueeye sat by the fountain's edge, looking even more solemn than the day before. But the king was there to encourage the people with smiles and nods.

First, came a young Indian prince with a very large pink pearl. With many bows he presented this to the princess. She thanked him politely and gave him her royal hand to kiss, but she did not smile.

Next, came a young musician with long hair, who played upon the harp so beautifully that the princess wept into her lace handkerchief.

Then an old sailor brought a necklace of seashells, which she thought pretty, indeed, but not worth a smile. Then a scholar read a story to her from a large book with no pictures in it, and at the end the princess was fast asleep.

But she woke again when a little girl with bare feet and rough brown curls stood before her. She was holding up the edge of her red petticoat with both hands and something was wriggling about inside. She sat down at the princess' feet and took out a tiny little white kitten, with a pink nose and blue eyes.

The kitten jumped up in the princess' lap and reached for one of her curls. All the ladies-in-waiting gasped with horror. A kitten in the arms of a royal princess!

But the princess didn't seem to mind a bit. She patted its head. The kitten began to purr and wash its face with its own little paw.

“Look!” whispered the king.

The people looked, and lo and behold! the princess was smiling.

As for the kitten, he soon became a court favorite and had a large blue bow tied round his neck. (It just matched his eyes.) And he slept on a velvet cushion and drank real cream from the princess' bread and milk bowl.

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

NEARLY 1600 new locomotives have been delivered to the railroads thus far in 1923, while an equal number are on order for early delivery. These 3000 engines are approximately 5 per cent of the total number in service on American railroads and while it is likely that many obsolete locomotives will be retired, the net “tractive” difference will be considerable, for the new engines are, of course, more powerful than those which, after 25 years' service, are to be retired.

New devices which are being placed on engines of the present day are their efficiency as well as to their ease of handling. The automatic stoker, the “booster” (an auxiliary wheel which may be thrown into service on grades to give an added tractive power) and numerous other innovations are appearing which, it is asserted, will produce economies sufficient to offset their expense in a relatively short time.

The advocates of electricity are prone to condemn the railroads for continued investment in steam motive power. An incident occurred recently which showed that the day of the steam engine has not yet passed. An electrical storm put out of commission the power plant generating electricity for the entire suburban zone on the New York Central outside of New York. For several hours, until repairs could be made, the third rail was “dead” and steam locomotives were pressed into service to haul trains into New York. Despite the fact that the New York Central is almost the pioneer in electrifying a part of its line, it still favors the steam engine as is noted by its recent statement that since the termination of Federal control it has placed in service 565 new steam engines.

Figuring on an average of \$50,000 an engine, the road has invested approximately \$30,000,000 in new motive power, in three years.

Seniority Under Discussion

The question of “seniority” is coming in for an unusual amount of discussion in railroad circles. The theory that tenure of service shall be a determining factor in promotion has long been discarded by progressive concerns. The fact that the railroads cling to it is not entirely their fault for it was demanded originally by the unions to prevent favoritism and presumably the railroads continue it rather than provoke an issue with the brotherhood. The writer has heard frequently the remark that “the only people who believe in seniority are those who never would get a promotion without it,” and this statement is particularly appropriate in a railroad sense.

Few men of ambition, and even fewer college graduates, care to waste the time necessary to work their way up the railroad ladder when the way ahead is blocked by inefficient and oftentimes disinterested men and women, for the latter enjoy equal “rights” with men. Despite the fact that a woman official on a railroad, in the writer's opinion would be in an anomalous position, are allowed to hold positions of some responsibility which could, so far better advantage, the writer believes, be occupied by men training for an official position.

The entire question of seniority is one which the railroads prefer to sidestep, despite the records of other com-

FRANCE AND ITALY CLASH IN TUNISIA

Italians Number More Than All Other Europeans, and Call Rule by France Anomalous

TUNIS, Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence)—When it appears, after protracted legal arguments and diplomatic negotiations, that some sort of agreement has been arrived at between the British and French governments on the question of the nationality of British subjects in Tunisia, a more serious difficulty seems to be opening between France and Italy. There are only 14,000 British subjects in Tunisia, but there are 85,000 Italians, who are more numerous than all the other Europeans, including the French, put together. Their preponderance gives a very different aspect to nationality discussions from those which took place between the British and the French. Incidents frequently occur in which the Italians indicate their consciousness of their numerical superiority, accompanied by the expression of their idea that French control is anomalous.

The Italian preponderance in Tunisia has caused the Italians to be exempted from French nationalization laws that have been applied to other countries. Geographical questions, the circumstances of the French occupation when

GEN. J. C. SMUTS UNVEILS STATUE AT DURBAN TO GEN. LOUIS BOTHA

Tribute to Famous Boer General Is Styled “a Monument to Reconciliation”—His Only Memorial in South Africa

DURBAN, Aug. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The Durban people's tribute to the memory of the late Gen. Louis Botha in the shape of a handsome life-size bronze statue of himself in the uniform of a Boer general with his felt hat—the style in use during the Boer War by both Boer and Briton—held in his right hand behind his back, was unveiled by Gen. J. C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union Government of South Africa. Addressing the large crowd that had congregated around the monument to hear tribute to the memory of this great hero and statesman, General Smuts said in part: “This monument is not only a monument to General Botha. It is a monument to reconciliation. It is the Englishman's hand stretched out to the Dutchman in South Africa, and it shows that the past is forever ended for our country.”

The general proceeded to welcome their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught. “Their presence here today,” he said, “is only another indication of the way that they feel with us and sympathize with us in our joys and our sorrows.” Continuing, the general said that that memorial, so far as he knew, was the first which had been erected in South Africa to General Botha, and it was fitting that it should go up in Natal.

Commemorated an Epoch This was a monument of the unforgettable, here they commemorated not only a great leader but also an epoch, a period in which he had been the central figure in South Africa. This generation and the last one had been the heroic period of South African history. It had been the time of a big struggle between the white races in South Africa. “But,” added the general, “the battle is over, the great drama is finished and it is peace today.”

General Botha, said the general, addressing his staff after the signing of peace at Vereeniging, told them that they could go home and rest after their great labors, but for him there could be no rest at present. Although they had been defeated he could see the way clear to a great united South Africa. That was the great vision which this great hero saw in the defeat and humiliation after the Boer War, and to that vision of a united South Africa, to that great inspired vision he remained true and faithful and loyal to his last days.

His Was Decisive Voice After the war he became the chief worker for Unionism in South Africa's National Convention. His was the decisive voice and influence which resulted in a well and truly founded Union, with himself as its chosen first Prime Minister. His work was so well done, so wonderfully executed, that no attempt at wrecking it could ever be successful, and when

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it was originally made, and the factor of numbers, have caused this to be one of those extremely delicate matters that it is agreed are better not discussed between the nations concerned unless absolutely necessary. But the attitude of the Italians has always been a little aggressive on this point, and occasionally the Government at Rome exhibits a certain sympathy. When Signor Mussolini came to power he made reference in his first declaration to the necessity for considering the status of Italians in Tunisia.

The legal situation is, or has been, that Italians in Tunisia are Italians still and will remain so. This was settled in a Franco-Italian convention in 1896 in which many special rights and privileges were accorded to Italian nationals, and in which it was particularly laid down that they should pay only such taxes as should be demanded of the subjects of the most favored nation. This clause has lately been invoked to procure exemption and reimbursement for the Italians in the matter of the taxation on war profits.

This particular taxation question has been a subject of keen and anxious argument in Tunis for some time past. The way was led by the Spaniards, introduced in some 600 in Tunisia, who invoked a convention of 1862 which exempted them from any kind of war tax that might be levied by the French Government. Afterward the British secured similar exemption by virtue of the Franco-British convention of 1897, and thus the way was made comparatively easy for the Italians. The loss to the French revenue in their case is, by reason of their numbers, the most serious of all, and it is remarked that, with all these foreign elements securing such privileges, France itself becomes the least favored nation in Tunis, and the full weight of taxation is thrown on to its own subjects and the native element, discontent being natural and keen.

The French feel that the time has come for the Italians in Tunisia to be placed upon a new basis. A bill was recently introduced in the French Chamber providing that all persons born in Tunis of parents one of whom although born in Tunis is not a Tunisian subject, shall be regarded as of French nationality unless at the age of 18 he rejects, with the consent of his parents, his French citizenship; and this and the Conversion Law of 1921 and various other circumstances are taken as an indication of the intention of the French Government to undermine the nationality of the Italians in Tunisia as far as possible.

It is now reported that the Italian Government is making the strongest possible representations upon the subject in Paris, and in the meantime the Italian Consul-General at Tunis has been given instructions from Rome to exercise the utmost tact in avoiding unpleasant incidents between the Italians and French during the course of negotiations.

FALL OF POLISH MARK CAUSE OF DISTRESS THROUGH COUNTRY

WARSAW, Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence)—The burning question in Poland just now is the dearness occasioned by the heavy fall of the Polish mark. When one sees the abundance of natural products in the country and the flourishing economic condition it seems difficult to understand why the Treasury is empty and the most necessary articles of food so prohibitively expensive.

With the exception of certain tracts of land in the eastern provinces which have been devastated by the war, the agricultural work is quite normal and the amount of land under cultivation is not less than before the war. The harvest promises well in spite of the rainy summer. Textile and mining industries are working at pre-war level. There is no lack of articles on the market, on the contrary the export exceeds the import not only in monetary value but in volume. In the whole republic there were in the month of June, according to the official statistics, not more than 80,000 unemployed.

It is evident, therefore, that the

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NEW REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA SHOWS SIGNS OF PROSPERITY

Large Estates and Church Lands Have Been Nationalized by Government, and Landless Peasants No Longer Exist

TIFLIS, Georgia, Aug. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Coming down from the high, cool mountain ranges to the north, one's first impression of Tiflis is likely to be one of sweltering heat. The city lies in a valley, almost surrounded by bare, sun-baked hills. Driving through the streets of the Georgian capital, one soon acquires a second impression: that Tiflis is prosperous. Many stores are open. Food in abundance is seen everywhere. The people appear to be better dressed than in Russia.

The Premier of the Georgian Republic, Mr. Gogechkori, touched on the reasons for Georgia's comparative prosperity, during an interview. A Georgian by birth, speaking Russian with a marked accent, Mr. Gogechkori is a strong and picturesque figure. He lost a leg in the course of the civil war and wears the Order of the Red Banner, the highest military decoration of the Russian Red Army. He said:

There are two reasons why we are somewhat better off than Russia. In the first there was no very desperate fighting here, and the civil war did not bring so much destruction. Then the Soviet power was only established in Georgia in 1921, after the period of extreme communism was over in Russia. We were able to profit by Russia's experience and to avoid Russia's mistakes.

Achievements in Georgia “What do you regard as the positive achievements of the revolution in Georgia?” the Premier was asked. He replied: “I should be inclined to emphasize two points, land and nationalities. The Nationalist Menshevik Government which preceded ours was unwilling to give full satisfaction to the demand of the Georgian peasants for more land. It took away land that belonged to the church and the higher aristocracy, but it left many large estates untouched. This meant that many peasants had no land at all. We carried the agrarian revolution in Georgia through to its logical conclusion. Instead of the large estates on one hand, and no landless peasants on the other, the Menshevik Government persecuted all the minor peoples, the Armenians and Tatars, the Ossetians, and other non-Georgian tribes. Our Government puts into practice the theory of racial equality. Instead of the nationalities of Georgia we have given autonomy to three districts where the non-Georgian population is in the majority.

A casual Armenian acquaintance shed some further light on the racial question. He remarked: “Times are still hard here. Prices are high and jump all the time as the value of money falls. But it is better for us Armenians since the Menshevik Government was overthrown. Now we are allowed to move about freely, and the Government no longer tries to expel and persecute us.

Statement of Land Question At the request of the correspondent, the Commissariat for Agriculture prepared a statement on the land question in Georgia. According to this statement, the Menshevik Government nationalized 557,000 dessiatines out of

a total amount of 2,666,000 dessiatines of arable land. Part of the confiscated land was offered for sale, but only peasants who were moderately well off could take advantage of this offer. Since the coming of the Soviet power, Russian land laws have been applied in Georgia. All land was declared the property of the State, and no peasant is allowed to hold more land than he can cultivate himself with the aid of his family. The Commissariat for Agriculture carries on intensive propaganda for increased production and endeavors to aid the peasants by furnishing them with seed and providing stations for repairing their machinery.

Georgia is an integral part of a larger political entity, the Transcaucasian Republic, which unites the three states, Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan. The Transcaucasian Republic, in turn, is a member of the Soviet Federation. Nevertheless, the Transcaucasian Republic still has commissariats for War, Finance, Labor, Foreign Affairs, and Foreign Trade, although these are understood to be there to disappear shortly, when the new federation starts to function. Each of the three member states has its own Commissariat for Education, Health, Agriculture, Industry, Justice, and Social Insurance.

The Premier of the Transcaucasian Republic, Mr. Orakhelashvili, declared that the formation of the Transcaucasian Republic was designed to promote peaceful relations among the peoples of the Caucasus. “During the period of intervention,” he said, “the foreign imperialists constantly attempted to play on the racial animosities of Georgians, Armenians, and Tatars. Since the establishment of the Transcaucasian Republic there has not been a single outbreak of racial hostility.”

BELGIAN LACE SALE REGULATED BRUSSELS, Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The Government has formulated a law regulating the retail sale of lace—an industry which seems to be in danger. According to the projected law regarding retail lace, only lace entirely made by hand with the help of bobbin, needle, crochet, etc., will be allowed to be put on the market. Any infringement of this law will be punishable by a fine of 500 to 1000 francs.

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Residents of Boston Welcome New Way of Celebrating Holidays

Sustained Interest of Crowds at Events Proves Success of
Work of Public Association and City Director

Constructive observance of public holidays, so as to impress their historical value upon residents, and cause greater consecration to national ideals, has been the aim for the last 10 years of the Public Association and City Director. A group of Boston citizens, working hand in hand with the Mayor and other city officials, and today it is recognized as making concrete contribution to public holiday programs in other cities.

The Boston plan for a progressive and wise observance of the Fourth of July is receiving widespread attention. Being worked out by Frank Chouteau Brown, president of the association; E. B. Mero, secretary, and the other members, with the help of the city director of public celebrations, J. Phillip O'Connell, the plan calls for celebration by historical pageants portraying events in the life of the community and Nation, land and water sports, an oration, flag raising and other such events.

Such a program brought 200,000 persons to Boston Common on Fourth of July afternoon and night this year and held them there.

According to the association's program, which does not end with an event, but is continuous throughout the year, the pageant presented on the Common, last Fourth of July afternoon, will be repeated in some other part of the city next year, as was this year the one given on the Common.

The association also looks forward to the year 1930, when Boston will celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of its founding. What form the festivities will take has not been determined, but whatever they are, a host of men, women, and children, being trained by participation in other celebrations, will be able to make the occasion a momentous one.

Boston citizens are beginning to testify that the new method of celebrating holidays is awakening their appreciation of the obligations and value of American citizenship.

The association gave to Boston a city flag, and its use has gone a long way in arousing civic pride. It is proposed that a city-wide display of the municipal flag mark the anniversary on May 1 each year of the organization of the first city government.

From the beginning the association has been advised by the recreation division of the Russell Sage Foundation.

Explaining what the association stands for, Mr. Mero says: "It is just citizenship, fellow-citizen working with fellow citizen, regardless of his accomplishments, of shortcomings, social, political, religious or educational."

NORMAL TEACHERS' DUTIES DISCUSSED

Bridgewater Conference Adopts
Six Recommendations for Co-ordinating Departments

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., Sept. 7 (Special).—"Open-minded consideration of educational problems confronting the nation and looking to the solution and improvement of conditions dangerous to the body politic and unjust to large groups of Americans" was commended to the people of Massachusetts in a resolution passed this morning at the closing session of the sixth annual conference of state normal schools.

Six Recommendations

- Six recommendations were adopted, providing as follows:
1. That training schools shall be under the direct control and supervision of an expert administrator.
 2. He as the officer in whom the administrative responsibility is lodged shall have authority to make decisions upon all matters of administration, with the provision that any member of the staff may appeal to a higher administrative authority (the principal of the normal school).
 3. A supervisory council of normal instructors and training teachers shall be formed to take charge of the curriculum, methods of teaching, and general educational policy in the co-ordination of the two departments.
 4. That the working force of the training school shall consist of carefully selected and specially trained grade teachers; that their professional training be equal in degree to that of the normal school teachers and that no distinction shall be made between them so far as training, salary and importance attached to their position is concerned.
 5. Teachers in the normal school department shall be fitted by personality, experience and training to participate in training school responsibilities.
 6. That the relationship between the two departments shall be particularly close and intimate so that every class in educational theory may be in charge of a teacher who is in touch with actual problem of teachers and managers in elementary schools.
- Potential powers of the teacher to "develop in this generation the power necessary to beat our guns into farming tools, our monopolies into profit-sharing guilds, our ri-

valries into co-operative service; to destroy our slums, beautify our cities, banish graft, clean up our newspapers, develop the moving picture in the right direction, Christianize our churches, bring in everlasting peace and the federation of the world," were presented in a strikingly new way by Henry Turner Bailey, director of the Cleveland School of Art.

The Water Simile

Mr. Bailey's address follows, in part: If we knew water only below 32 degrees, we would know it only as a solid, and nothing in its history would lead us to suspect the miraculous change that occurs at 32 degrees. But at 32 degrees the solid becomes liquid. The cold, unaccommodating mass becomes an accommodating stream, a thing of such high potentiality that it will float loads, irrigate crops, turn mills, dilute concentrated acids and dyes. It makes wells, brooks, rivers, oceans, clouds, and rainbows.

Water remains water from 32 degrees to 212 degrees. Known only below those degrees of heat it would be called a liquid only, and nothing would appear in its history to suggest the possibility of its ever being anything else. No one could possibly predict the astonishing change that comes at 212 degrees. At that point another physical miracle occurs. Water becomes an invisible vapor, a thing of such high potentiality that it must be treated with profound respect. Properly controlled it now becomes of incalculable value to man.

So is it in the process of education. Until a child can read he is a cold solid mass, a dead weight upon society. The first aim of education is therefore literacy. The temperature must be raised above 32 degrees. The human ice must become water. The one who teaches a child to read works a miracle.

If literacy is the objective in primary schools, liberty is the objective in

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secondary schools. New subjects added to the curriculum, more intensive training, specialists, and what not, are but means and methods for raising the temperature to the boiling point, and are inefficient unless they do just that. And all tests and standards of efficiency, all sliding scales, and midyear promotions, are but convenient devices for measuring the temperature of the water that is being heated. They are all useless when the temperature passes the boiling point. What they amount to is the presence of liberated thought: A Columbus, an Elder Brewster, a LaSalle, a Franklin, a Lincoln, a St. Gaudens, an Edison, a Burbank, a Henry Ford, or any other, no matter how humble, who has passed the boiling point, steamed, expanded, come to a realization of itself as a free self-active individual.

It is no small task to volatilize the common water of our democracy as it flows through our grammar and high school rooms, to say nothing of the lukewarm water that pours into college halls. Only teachers with enthusiastic love can do it. The greatest asset in an efficient public school system is an efficient public school teacher.

It was reported at the session that a survey of state normal school registration indicated that the enrollment when the schools opened next week would be 3200, which is 400 more than the minimum number and 1200 more than the low mark of four years ago.

GROWERS TO PUSH EASTERN APPLES

Plan Campaign to Supply Consumers in Own Region

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 7 (Special).—A great advertising campaign is being planned by fruit growers of the United States, to bring to public attention the quality of eastern-grown fruit. Apples are to receive particular attention, according to Wright A. Root of Easthampton, president of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association.

The first step on the part of New England farmers will be an apple day at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, when every person entering the exposition grounds will be given a fine ripe apple, grown in one of the New England states. The general campaign will culminate in November in an apple exposition and fruit show at the Grand Central Palace in New York. Fruit men say that this promises to be by far the largest fruit show ever held in the east.

Fruit growers declare that the production in the east of high quality dessert apples has increased rapidly as eastern farmers have adopted modern methods of caring for the crop. They now feel that they have a great bulk of fruit which should go to the most discriminating consumers, but co-operation on a large scale has enabled western fruit interests to obtain the best eastern trade. The eastern farmers are determined to win back the market.

The American Pomological Society will hold its annual meeting in connection with the New York exposition, and that should prove an added attraction.

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Two Famous Makes
in One Store

FASHION PARK
and
KUPPENHEIMER
GOOD CLOTHES

Dunlap Hats Eagle Shirts

"Desmond's"
Spring, Near Sixth, Los Angeles

"Learn and Earn" Proves B. U. Slogan

Students Earn Over Half Million
in Single Year at "Side Lines"

More than \$500,000 was earned by students at Boston University College of Business Administration working under the supervision of the college last year, according to the report of Prof. Harold Whitehead, head of the vocational department of the college, which was made public today.

A total of \$539,425.97 was received by the students, which is the largest amount earned in one year in the history of the college. Of this total, \$58,145.07 was earned in part-time work by students who are helping to put themselves through college, the report shows.

Selling and office work are the two most popular forms of part-time employment. Advertising, accounting, directing traffic, ticket chopping, and restaurant and hotel work are among the other forms of employment. A few boys pay for their board and room by looking after furnaces or acting as butlers, but positions of this kind are scarce.

One of the important features of the vocational department's work during the last year was the service which was performed by the business men's vocational board. This board, composed of several hundred prominent business men, in various leading financial and business houses, proved of great value in advising the students in choosing their vocations. Because of the success of the plan, a number of Boston business men will be added to the group for the coming school year.

HOTEL MEN TO TELL WORLD OF CAPE COD AND ISLAND CHARMS

MARION, Mass., Sept. 7 (Special).—Concerted publicity was advocated at a special meeting of the Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Hotel Association held here today. The hotel men discussed methods of advertising and closer co-operation at a luncheon given by Charles W. Kordera, proprietor of The Seaplane.

During the past season 40,000 booklets were issued and distributed. Block advertising is under consideration for next year. By bringing every hotel man into the association and through co-operation with the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce it is hoped that the charms of this section will be

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the Children

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For Services Rendered

THE wonderful new business home of
Feagans & Co., at Seventh
and Olive Streets, Los
Angeles—open in October—is
eloquent testimony to the
sincerity of FEAGANS'
SERVICE.

The new Feagans store will
equal, if not surpass, any
other jewel shop in America
or Europe—for the charm
and beauty of its appointments
and for the exclusiveness of its wares.

Feagans & Co.
Famous for Diamonds
118 WEST FIFTH STREET
ALHAMBRA HOTEL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES

New Stein-Bloch Models

—for Fall reflect the latest ideas in correct style.
Stein-Bloch Clothes are carried exclusively by us in Los Angeles.

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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brought to the attention of a wider range of readers than ever before.

At present the association has only 40 members, while more than 70 hotels are in operation on the cape and the islands. A drive for 100 per cent enrollment is planned. C. H. Brown, president, expressed the need of a 500-room hotel on the cape. He said this would bring many new families and the overflow would benefit all the smaller hotels. It was recommended that the association as a whole join the American Hotel Association.

ODD FELLOWS ELECT REV. FRANK G. POTTER

At the centennial session of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, held yesterday in the Boston City Club, the Rev. Frank G. Potter, Waltham, was elected grand master to succeed the Rev. Allan A. Rideout. Other officers chosen included: Dr. Gilbert M. Mason, Dorchester, deputy grand master; Arthur F. Douglass, Chelsea, grand warden; George H. Fuller, Newton, grand secretary; Samuel K. Walker, Lynn, grand treasurer; Arthur W. Derbyshire, Waltham, grand marshal; George L. Keyes, Waltham, grand conductor; Edward A. Quincy, Allston, grand guardian; L. W. Powers, Waltham, trustee of the Odd Fellows' Home for five years; Theodore H. Day, Worcester, trustee of funds.

The new officers were installed by the Rev. Allan Rideout, who received a past grand master's jewel from the newly elected grand master. Several hundred delegates and guests from other New England states and Canada were present, and large classes were given the Grand Lodge degrees. George H. Fuller, grand secretary, was presented a veteran's jewel by Lucian J. Eastin, international president of the Odd Fellows.

BRITISH SOCIETY MEETS

At the regular quarterly meeting of the British Charitable Society, held last night at the Hotel Bellevue, a committee was appointed to nominate officers for the coming year, and B. Loring Young, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, spoke, deprecating any intolerance in America as an obstacle to progress and development.

The Elite
RENDEZVOUS of Los
Angeles' residents and
visitors of culture and
distinction. Here you
will enjoy, amid sur-
roundings quiet, re-
fined, artistic, the de-
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THE wonderful new business home of
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Angeles—open in October—is
eloquent testimony to the
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The new Feagans store will
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or Europe—for the charm
and beauty of its appointments
and for the exclusiveness of its wares.

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Convenient locations and accommodating facilities for quick service.

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HOME OFFICE: SAN FRANCISCO

NEW HAMPSHIRE WOOD SUPPLY AIDS LOCAL FUEL SITUATION

Senator Keyes Urges Its Use—Generous Cutting Assured
—Expert Explains Heat Values

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 4 (Special).—Henry W. Keyes (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, in discussing the fuel problem of New England, suggested that the most easily procurable and most desirable substitute for anthracite is found in ample quantity right in New England itself. "Northern New England never used to have a fuel problem," he said. "It kept itself warm with its own hardwoods."

A woodland owner, in commenting upon this advice, supplies some pertinent information. He says: "This year a generous supply of firewood can be furnished on short notice. It is strange that so few people know the fuel value of wood. It has all been worked out in various laboratories, particularly at Harvard. All the tables differ somewhat. This is easily accounted for. Every individual tree has a different fuel value during the important periods of its life. Stove wood several years old, though kept dry and with no rot present, does not give the heat that newer wood gives. And still more important is the variation in density due to the character of soil and the presence or absence of shade."

Even such a simple matter as the name of the wood is really its correct one, when grown on dry, hard land, approximates the density of silver maple neighbors, while in moist land it is not much stronger grained than willow. In the comparison of number of heat units, a ton of pure anthracite coal is taken as the measure.

A cord of white oak has exactly the same number of heat units as such a ton, so it is called a 100 per cent wood. In one table silver birch is rated 97 per cent and in another 103 per cent.

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We co-operate with your local packer and mover, consolidate shipments, secure reduced through rates, and with our private railroad siding and warehouse right in the heart of residential Los Angeles (Hollywood) we can save you unnecessary expense of truckage over the road (7 miles) from downtown!

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Consign your household goods direct to—
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fireproof storage
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disposition.

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that will save you time
and expense.

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Please send me further information
regarding your warehouse, rates, etc.,
and shipping instructions for my
household goods.

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THAT Different Book Store of Bullock's has many of them—

—Not mere acquaintances, but friends who place confidence in the ability of that Different Book Store of Bullock's to supply, by mail if need be, the latest in Fiction—Poetry—Drama—Travel—or to sift the book world for anything that exists—if the wish be expressed—

—It is this ability to serve that makes Bullock's Book Store the totally different book store that it is—

—Let it keep you in constant touch with literary happenings either by personal visit or through its mail service—

Bullock's
Los Angeles

People One Sees on a Summer's Day in the Canadian Rockies

JEAN, the French-Canadian cook, who left Quebec and went out west 30 years ago—Jean was evidently disgruntled. In his big tent, half hidden among the gloomy pine trees of the narrow mountain valley, Jean mumbled to himself as he washed up the evening's dishes, left by a score of hungry road builders. He had seen at least two dozen tourist automobiles speeding southward through the mountains from Banff, on the new highway to Windermere, and as many going north that day and he was annoyed, somewhat grumpy.

"I get out of here quick—moll!" he announced. "It ees become what you call too much civilized now wiz zeas new roads all over. No place can you get away from zeas tourists with zeas dirty automobiles. Zey are everywhere! Bah! I resign! I quit!"

The quiet young engineer who was busy laying out Canada's ever-growing mountain road system laughed at this outburst, but there is a good deal in what Jean said. To the old-timers, the real old-timers, who knew and loved the shaggy Rockies in a quiet, undemonstrative way long before automobiles were invented—to them this new influx of irreverent motorists and amusement seekers must be a little jarring, a little sad.

Men like old Jean who have spent the best part of their lives in the sharp, clear air of the mountains cannot be expected to realize that new roads, new holiday resorts and the low price of motor cars are bringing the joy of mountain scenery to millions who otherwise would only read about it. They cannot be expected to understand the importance of national parks to the Nation as a whole. They look back wistfully to the days before "selling scenery" was a carefully organized industry.

Men like old Jean have seen incredible changes in their day. They have watched modern hotels with ballrooms, ledges and lawns, spring up on hillsides where, only a few years ago, an Indian tepee or a white man's log cabin was the only shelter. They have watched their cool, green valleys turned into fashionable resorts like Banff, where wealthy folk from all over the world parade in the latest eastern fashions. They have watched the lonely prospector with his pair of pack horses go his way and the goggled motorist in his purring limousine break for the first time through the outer barriers of the Rockies.

Outside a big city, it would be difficult to find a more cosmopolitan collection of people than the group on the veranda of a Rocky Mountain hotel or in one of the little road camps that are set at attractive points along the Banff-Windermere Highway. This new road circle, swinging from the United States boundary north and back again, has attracted visitors during the last summer from all over the world. In Banff or Windermere, in the Crow's Nest Pass country at any stopping place along the route, one is likely to come across anyone from a New England farmer to a Los Angeles motion picture star.

At Wayside Garage

This little wayside garage outside Banff is the meeting place of automobiles that bear the number plates of almost every Canadian Province and every State in the Union. A heaving, spluttering, overloaded fiver, has stopped for gasoline, and it seems glad of the rest. No wonder, for it seems to have been carrying two large families with most of their household furniture as well. Cramped in among tents, cooking utensils, grips, blankets and what-not, the passengers have scarcely room to breathe.

But they seem to be just as happy as the passengers in this long limousine from Chicago. The driver of the big closed car, probably a successful packer, is a large gentleman with a large checked cap, large brown goggles and large black gloves. His wife sits beside him in the front seat, and in the back seat a mother and an aunt or two are almost lost in the soft cloth upholstery. The ladies of the party are clad much like the men in sport shirts, tweed trousers and woolen stockings. They all seem a bit bored.

The big car draws up behind the Ford like the Leviathan docking beside a harbor tug. The touring habit, however, has developed a kind of democracy of the road. While waiting for the garage man—undoubtedly the slowest living thing—to fill up their gas tanks, put in a new spark plug or tighten up the drivers of the two cars exchange road news, warn each other about trouble ahead and inveigh against garage men.

The conversation is interrupted frequently when, with a roar and a cloud of dust, a huge sight-seeing car comes swaying around the curve, its cheerful holiday makers yell a cheerful greeting as they pass. Most of them are train travelers stopping off for a day or so on their way through the mountains.

Meanwhile the ladies of the limousine have unbelted and agreed with the ladies of the Ford that the mountains are "simply grand." By the time the small-like garage man has finished his work and a long row of other cars is lined up awaiting attention the entire Rockies have been discussed, criticized and catalogued to the satisfaction of everybody.

Soon the two cars are bowling merrily along the road again. The Chicago packer and his family will stay at the most expensive hotels along the route, eat the most expensive meals, and wear the most expensive clothes, but the Ford folk, pitching their tents beside an icy mountain stream, will have just as good a time.

A Simple Park Ranger

In any of the leading mountain resorts the student of human nature finds no lack of material. That big man in the broad cowboy hat, khaki shirt, riding breeches and high boots, who sits his horse in heroic pose and gazes down into cañon below is only a simple park ranger. The heroic pose is not natural with him. He is merely obliging the lady with the camera and striking masculine outfit of khaki and leather leggings. She

has been taking pictures of everything in sight since she left her home in Oregon a month ago.

After the lady has finished her snapshot of the ranger—and probably out of his head into the bargain—her sharp eye is sure to catch this terrifying Indian brave who, in his buckskin and feathers, seems to be on the war path. There is nothing to fear, however. He, too, will pose for a picture with solemn dignity—for a small consideration.

These two prim, middle-aged ladies who travel together and seem to find one another's company quite adequate, are school-teachers from the eastern states—from New England, judging by their accent, their soft r's. They are buying picture post cards of the mountains by the dozen and will broadcast them in a sort of pictorial blizzard upon their friends. One of them carries a little red notebook in which she records impressions and facts that doubtless will thrill the classroom at home when school opens again.

The quaint couple who wander about and gaze at the mountains in a continual state of amazement are obviously from the Canadian prairies. The dear old lady tells everyone she meets how they have sold their farm in Manitoba and are taking the first real holiday of their lives. The Rockies, she says, are elegant, but her husband, a tall, wrinkled western pioneer, while admitting that they may be mighty pretty says he still likes the prairies best.

That man over there seems to find never-ending interest and inspiration in the white glaciers that streak the blue peaks, the rich green timber, the foaming torrents. Someone asked him yesterday what he thought of it all. Slowly he observed that the timber in this country, if it could only be delivered cheaply at the mill, would be worth millions. The undeveloped water power, going to waste here, he estimated, would run hundreds of factories. He added as an after-thought, half joking, half serious, that anyone who could land all this snow and ice in Chicago in July could make a fortune!

Overseas Visitors

There are always a few overseas visitors, almost all of them English, in the mountains. One can pick them out at a distance by their rough tweeds, heavy brogue shoes, enormous caps, heavy walking sticks and spotless flannels. Their speech, of course, is unmistakable. One is almost sure



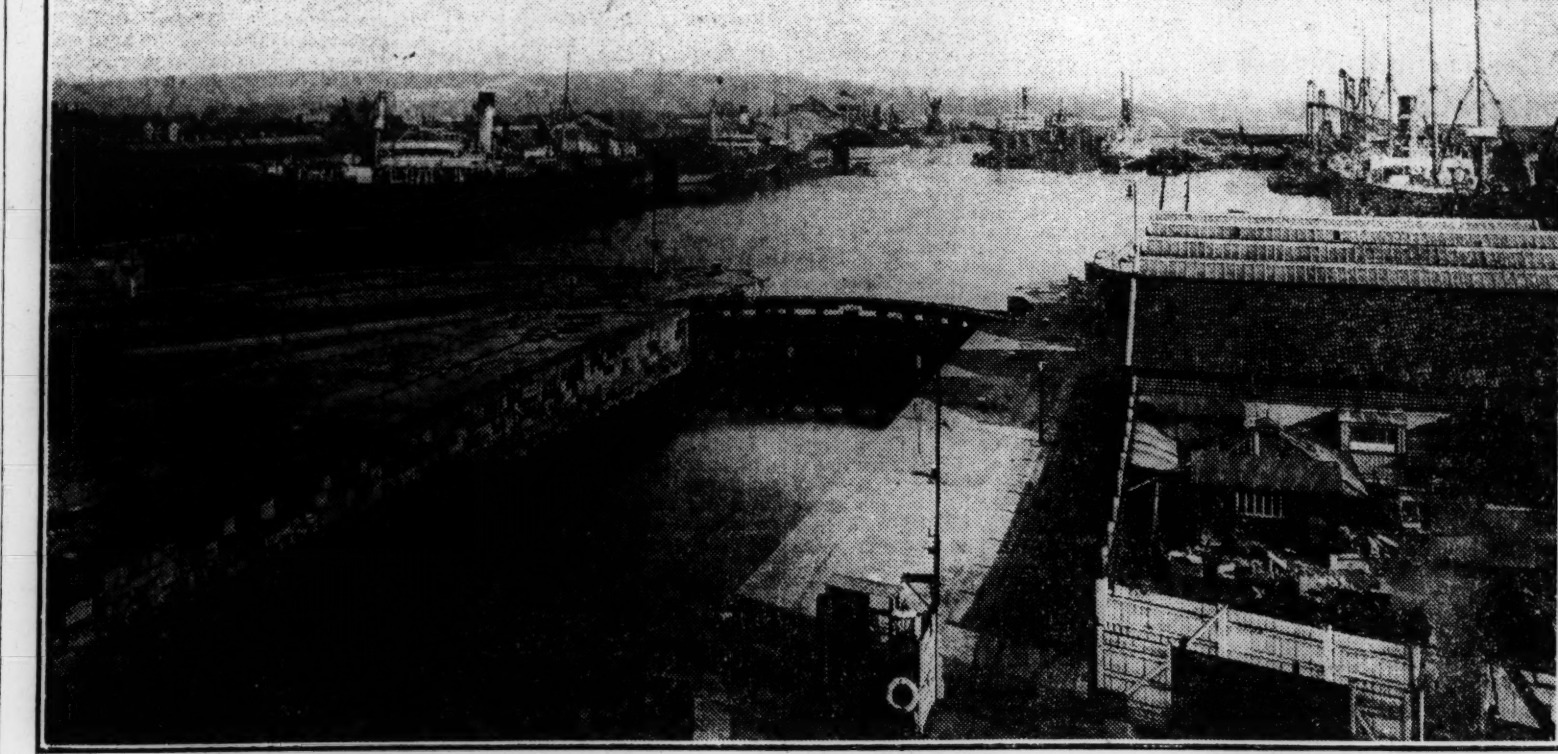
They Wander About and Gaze at the Mountains in Continual Amazement

The Old Boston Swimming Hole

HOT summer days bring them out to the Frog Pond running and leaping, hopping and skipping, each with a bathing suit, waded into a bundle under his arm. For the Frog Pond on Boston Common is a veritable old "swimmin' hole" to these Italian children, cooped up as they are in stuffy tenement houses. Such yelling and screaming and splashing! Such a display of dripping arms and legs flopping in all directions as they make room in the water for newcomers. All fashions of swimming are in vogue here, side stroke, dog paddle, or just crawling on all fours in the shallow water. Hardly more practical bathing suits could be designed at will than these improvised from old dresses, old trousers or knitted underwear. It matters little what the color, size or cut, for style is not a factor in the Frog Pond. No entrance fees here! No standing in line! When you are ready, just step over the curb and duck.

It is a natural question to ask why all these children come from their nameless legion. To appreciate what a luxury this Frog Pond affords many a child of Italian parentage, one need only tramp up through the North End on a hot day and see the tenement houses in which they live. Salem Street, although the main thoroughfare, is a narrow cobblestone passageway zigzagging through rows and rows of brick tenement houses, which hold many an olive-skinned family above their first-floor shops. Two-wheeled fruit carts clutter the narrow street near the curb. Women with baskets under their arms linger before shop windows. Unscreened upper windows with lace curtains flapping against the sills form fitting frames for Italian women leaning out here and there to call their children playing in the street.

The children are everywhere, in the shops, along the streets, sitting on the curb, playing on the sidewalks, hanging out of upstairs windows. Every nook and corner has its quota. As soon as a sightseer appears, and there are many who visit this district, he is immediately besieged by these young Americans and across the street they scamper toward him. "Want me to show you Paul Revere's house, Mista? It's just around the corner." "I'll take you to the Old North Church, Mista." And soon the would-be lonely stroller is besieged



The Old Docks, Avonmouth, Bristol, the Port Whence Sailed John Cabot, William Penn and Martin Pring

to find them on the golf links or the tennis courts. They say little about the Rockies—the most you can expect by way of comment is that the scenery is jolly or tremendous—but they are profoundly impressed.

Not a few people who come to see the glory of the mountains never get past the broad, cool veranda of the hotel. Here the most comfortable chairs are invariably occupied by ladies who read endless novels, knit endless sweaters and indulge in endless gossip about the other guests, particularly the flocks of honeymoon couples. On the tennis court below a hard singles is being fought out, and in the swimming pool half a dozen kiddies are splashing about in the water that bubbles steaming out of a hot spring.

Miles away in the wilderness the white canvas of the road builders' tents flickers through the green trees, and Jean, the disgruntled cook, grumbles as he peels potatoes and bakes pies for tomorrow's three huge meals—"Zees tourists—bah!"

eral boys are sitting out on the slope for a rest and discussion of water sports. When you ask the little boy who has just slid on to the end of your bench, and who is evidently brushed and combed, why he is not going into the water, he answers that "he takes his bath at home." Another with ragged overalls for a swimming suit stands very proudly at the edge of the pond while you snap his picture. A huge ball two feet in diameter managed by the recreation director is pushed from one to another until dozens of brown hands reach out of the water to give it a shove. With the lengthening shadows and the strengthening appetites the children gradually gather up their belongings and, with their bundles under their arms, they slowly disappear through the trees, to Salem Street.

Ducal Mansion and Derwent Valley Go

LONDON

Special Correspondence

DERWENT HALL, a delightful Derbyshire mansion belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, is to disappear beneath the waters of a reservoir for the supply of Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Sheffield, and several small towns. A big development scheme of the Derwent Valley Water Board will shortly come into operation, and the entire village of Derwent will, of necessity, be submerged.

A tasteful little church erected about 50 years ago in succession to a mean eighteenth century building will have to go. So, too, will a beautiful two-arched bridge which spans the river. It is none of your modern contrivances of steel girders flung across a stream, but a genuine ancient pack-horse bridge on the old track between Derwent Edge and Woodlands Dale.

Not far away stands Derwent Hall which is also to be submerged. It is a fine and picturesque old gabled building of 1692, surrounded by lovely gardens. The original structure was put up by one of the famous Derbyshire family of Balgays, from whom it passed to the Newdigates, who sold it to the father of the present Duke of Norfolk. The oak carving and paneling, some of which dates from the twelfth century, are particularly fine, and one is happy to know that this will be transferred to the offices of the Derwent Valley Water Board. It is a matter for regret that the old hall and the beautiful pack-horse bridge could not be transferred also.

AMUSEMENTS

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THE CHARITY THAT BEGAN AT HOME

By St. John Hankin
(Author of "The Cordell Kragg")
AT THE **COLEY THEATRE**
Tel. Back Bay 0701. Seats Down Town Place's Jordan Road Shepard's

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DON'T MISS THIS ONE

BOSTON STOCK COMPANY

"ALIAS NORA O'BRIEN"

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STEAMSHIP

DOROTHY BRADFORD

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE OPERA HOUSE

Week Beginning Monday, Sept. 10th

"THE FOOL"

Mail Orders Now Mats. Wed. & Sat.

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

MAJESTIC Twice Daily 2:15 and 8:15
JESSE L. LASKY Presents
Including Sundays at 3:00 and 8:15 P. M.

COVERED WAGON

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
SIXTEENTH WEEK
Even. and Sat. Mat. 5:00, 8:00 and 10:00
Other Mats. 2:00 and 8:00

Bristol Links 4,000 Miles of Sea

Bristol, England

Special Correspondence

THE fact that the Port of Bristol today deals rather with merchandise than the floating passenger palace is a real loss to those overseas visitors who would otherwise receive their first impression of England via one of its most genial and picturesque old cities.

To make the acquaintance of Bristol, even as the most complete stranger, is to become at once aware of its subtle atmosphere of friendliness. In the older part of the city the steep, and rather narrow streets give a sense of intimacy—like a study fireside. There is nothing formidable even in the glimpses, caught down side streets, of blackened old buildings; rather have they the air of peaceful benignity. To pursue these sloping byways is most intriguing, for some delightful old monument makes unexpected appearance or a sharp turning discovers a sunlit old square where children are playing and old men rest contentedly beneath the trees. Queen's Square is perhaps one of the most attractive, and from the square radiate vistas of cottages that have lost the strict symmetry of wall and roof from the weight of many years. Within a stone's throw of this peaceful green is another surprise, for a sharp turn discovers the end of dockland, right in the heart of the city, with a good sized steamer or two and a brown sailed schooner within a few yards of the leading and most exclusive draper's establishment.

But it is the steep hills and valleys that make for the real beauty of Bristol, and straight from the dock the road curves up to the College Green. Here stands the ancient Abbey gateway, and the Cathedral of wonderful black carving against the skyline, throwing long shadows upon the smooth green lawn, which seems strangely fringed with modern demure-looking shops that savor of Cheltenham or Bath. But on one more to yet higher ground, to the wonders of Clifton suspension bridge striding high over the gorge, with its bird's-eye view of the city and docks.

Bristol is essentially a city that has not grown to the extinction of outdoor attractions. Due in many cases to the steep hills, there is yet scarcely a vista in Bristol that does not give a glimpse of green in the distance, and the wise city fathers have not lost sight of the importance of such a setting to the community. There are fine zoological gardens and golf clubs and all the municipal greens are equipped for bowling.

With all these things there is

AMUSEMENTS

CHICAGO

PLAYHOUSE NOW PLAYING
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
H. B. WARNER in "YOU AND I"

ALICE BRADY in "ZANDER POWERS—NOW IN THE GREAT"

ILLINOIS NOW

PEGGY WOOD

"THE CLINGING VINE"

CHICAGO—Motion Pictures

"A CHAPTER in HER LIFE"

A Lois Weber Production

"JEWEL"

By Clara Louise Burnham

"THE FOOL"

Mail Orders Now Mats. Wed. & Sat.

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

MAJESTIC Twice Daily 2:15 and 8:15
JESSE L. LASKY Presents
Including Sundays at 3:00 and 8:15 P. M.

COVERED WAGON

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
SIXTEENTH WEEK
Even. and Sat. Mat. 5:00, 8:00 and 10:00
Other Mats. 2:00 and 8:00

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SIXTEENTH WEEK
Even. and Sat. Mat. 5:00, 8:00 and 10:00
Other Mats. 2:00 and 8:00

lot, and straight from the dock the road curves up to the College Green. Here stands the ancient Abbey gateway, and the Cathedral of wonderful black carving against the skyline, throwing long shadows upon the smooth green lawn, which seems strangely fringed with modern demure-looking shops that savor of Cheltenham or Bath. But on one more to yet higher ground, to the wonders of Clifton suspension bridge striding high over the gorge, with its bird's-eye view of the city and docks.

Bristol is essentially a city that has not grown to the extinction of outdoor attractions. Due in many cases to the steep hills, there is yet scarcely a vista in Bristol that does not give a glimpse of green in the distance, and the wise city fathers have not lost sight of the importance of such a setting to the community. There are fine zoological gardens and golf clubs and all the municipal greens are equipped for bowling.

With all these things there is

AMUSEMENTS

MOTION PICTURES

"The Purple Highway"

WITH CHARMING SUPPORT BY
MADGE KENNEDY **MONTE BLUE**
Adapted by FRANK REICHER

RUFUS STEELE

Adapted the Story from the John Golden Broadway Success

"Dear Me"

By Luther Reed and Hale Hamilton. Directed by Henry Kolker.

Produced by the Kenma Corporation

You will leave the theatre happier for having seen "The Purple Highway."

Remember it's a Paramount Picture

Now Showing in Motion Picture Theatres

D. W. GRIFFITH'S "THE WHITE ROSE"

"This poem, great love drama and sermon, sends one home with something unforgettable, a great heart hunger for a better humanity."—*Sophie Irene Loe, Pres. Child Welfare Board of New York*

"One of the biggest pictures made in New York because so very, very good."—*New York Evening World*

"Easily ranks with the most important pictures."—*New York Sun*

TOURING ATTRACTIONS

S. SELWYN presents "THE FOOL"

Written by CHANNING POLLOCK

DIRECT FROM 400 PERFORMANCES IN NEW YORK CITY

7 Companies Touring America

"A powerful play dealing with the two most important subjects in the world."—*Frank Lee Johnson, The Christian Science Monitor*

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Written by CHANNING POLLOCK

nothing of the "backwater" about Bristol or its inhabitants. Its tranquillity has nothing to do with idleness nor its antiquity a hint of fungus. Its transport, for example, sets a standard that bigger cities might advantageously emulate. It boasts a fine art gallery, libraries, and a number of well-known private schools in addition to municipal ones. Further, it has a very progressive university, which, in keeping with the true development of modern education, has specialized most particularly with the natural interests of the district. A most significant development is to be marked with the opening of the autumn session, when the university inaugurates the new degree of Bachelor of Agriculture.

Although Bristol may be regarded as the center for Hereford, Worcester, Devon and Somerset in agricultural matters, it has also a number of industrial enterprises and the manifold activities of its port. Although the industries are too numerous to detail, cocoa and aeroplanes are among the most important and give some idea of the wide diversity that ranges in between these two extremes. One of the most important features of the port is its possession of excellent facilities for oil bunkering.

A port necessarily results in a population of "comers and goers" in addition to the regular inhabitants, and among the many civic and sociological organizations for the welfare of its citizens Bristol maintains a small corps of women police inspectors, educated women trained in social work.

But Bristol is not all serious industry or even social study and education. The people are pleasant, unassuming folk, with some of the sunburn of the country and the equality that often accompanies it. They are busy without hustling and they enjoy their recreation as thoroughly as their work, not the least among the former being the great game of cricket, in which all Somerset takes the keenest interest. It may be added that dancing is also a very favorite pursuit and Clifton has a number of high standard of ballroom performers.

To an American Bristol can be no foreign city, but in a sense its parent city, forging a great link across the 4000 miles of sea with the journeys of John Cabot, William Penn, and Martin Pring. And to him who journeys to Bristol from the dominions it must seem to hold, more than most cities, the spirit of a mother country, for in her sons of long ago she bred the spirit of adventure that has led their sons in turn to build her empire.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

COHAN Thea, Ry 43 St. Eves. 8:20
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:20
Louis F. Werba Presents

ADRIENNE

THE SPEED MELODY SENSATION

BILLY B. VAN, RICHARD CABLE

RITZ THEATRE, W. 48TH STREET
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

In Love with Love!

LYNN FONTANNE, RALPH MORGAN,
HENRY HULL

Vanderbilt THEATRE, W. 45th St.
Eves. 8:15. Mats. 2:30 and 7:30
George M. Cohan Presents

"Two Fellows and a Girl"

CORT THEATRE, W. 48th St. Eves. at 8:15
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15

MERTON OF THE MOVIES

WITH GLENN HUNTER, FLORENCE NASH
Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by
Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly

JOHN GOLDEN Presents

7th HEAVEN

BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.
Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

BIJOU THEATRE, West 45th St.
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
A. H. Woods presents

GRANT MITCHELL in

The Whole Talking

PLAYHOUSE 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30
A. L. JONES and MORRIS GREEN
Announce a Merry Comedy of Youth

We've Got the Money

with ROBERT AMES, Lee J. Wilton, Virgil
Tubin, Robert McVade, Flora Finch and cast of 29

COMEDY Then, 41st St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:20
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
"It is a powerful play. The thrilling climax lured the audience. The audience cheered."—*Stephen Rothman, Sun and Globe*

Children the Moon

With an All-Star Cast

GAIETY B'way & 40th St. Eves. at 8:20
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

CYRIL MAUDE

In "The Funniest Play of the Year"

"AREN'T WE ALL"

LIBERTY W. 42 St. MATINEES WED.
Eves. 8:30 AND SAT. 2:30
MAGNOLY FULL OF CHARM. DE-
LIGHTFUL. Eves. 8:30

LEO CARRILLO in

MAGNOLIA

SELWYN Then, W. 42d St. Eves. at 8:20
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

Helen of Troy, New York

"The Perfect Musical Comedy."—*Herald*

PROVINCETOWN THEATRE, Eves. 8:45
Southwest Cor. Washington St. and W. 4 St.
PLAYERS COMPANY, INC.

By LILL VOLLMER with
LUCILLE LA VERNE
Endorsed by all critics

SUNUP

New York—Motion Pictures

GEORGE ARLISS

"The Green Goddess"

Directed by SIDNEY OLCOFF
HARRY HARRIS THEATRE 42nd St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. 2:30 and 7:30

"Covered Wagon"

A Paramount Picture
By Emerson Hughes. Directed by James Cruze
EVENING EDITION. Tel. Daily 2:30, 8:20
14th St. Sunday Matinees at 2

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"Covered Wagon"

BOSTON SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS SHOW INCREASE

Total of 24 Local Institutions the Largest on Record—Gain Is Notable

At the close of business Aug. 31, the 24 Boston savings banks had on deposit an aggregate of \$429,996,396, the highest figure on record and a gain of \$24,170,686, or 5.7 per cent over the total at the close of 1922. This is an average deposit of \$17,916.52 per bank, compared with \$16,644.51 for the same banks on Dec. 31, 1922.

This gain is notable when it is considered that withdrawals in the last two months were the heaviest on record for Boston savings institutions.

The showing of the Provident Institution stands out conspicuously with deposits of \$75,598,009, the largest in the city, and a gain of \$4,304,514 since Dec. 31 last. Boston Five-Cent Bank had the largest number of open accounts at 188,741.

Total Number of Accounts
The total number of open accounts has also increased, bringing the 24 banks up to 892,002 accounts on Aug. 31. As of Dec. 31, these banks had a combined total of 788,206 accounts. At the close of the last "bank year," Oct. 31, 1922, they were 842,247.

Interest rate paid savings depositors in Boston is generally 4 1/2 per cent. Eighteen of the Boston banks make payments at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. The last payment to depositors of the Roxbury Institution for Savings was at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. Three banks pay 4 per cent—the Dorchester, Suffolk and Wilsey. Suffolk dropped from the 4 1/2 per cent rate early last spring.

Deposits Compared
The appended table gives deposits and number of accounts in the Boston savings banks as of Aug. 31, compared with totals at the end of 1922, also deposits on Oct. 31, 1922, the close of the last bank year:

Bank	Aug. 31, 1923	Oct. 31, 1922	Aug. 31, 1923	Oct. 31, 1922
Blackstone	\$2,296,209	\$2,000,000	3,100	2,048,144
Boston Five-Cent	\$75,598,009	\$71,293,495	188,741	188,230
Boston Penny	\$17,205,181	\$16,444,511	12,293	12,293
Brighton Five-Cent	\$1,295,317	\$1,295,317	12,293	12,293
Charlestown Five-Cent	\$35,429,313	\$35,429,313	50,892	50,892
Columbus	\$129,000	\$129,000	10,339	10,339
Dorchester	\$3,228,832	\$3,228,832	10,339	10,339
East Boston	\$10,102,047	\$10,102,047	10,339	10,339
Elliot	\$20,266,261	\$20,266,261	10,339	10,339
Franklin	\$3,063,489	\$3,063,489	10,339	10,339
Grove Hall	\$1,383,239	\$1,383,239	10,339	10,339
Hibernia	\$1,486,044	\$1,486,044	10,339	10,339
Home	\$3,675,131	\$3,675,131	10,339	10,339
Hyde Park	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	10,339	10,339
Int. Savings	\$1,376,000	\$1,376,000	10,339	10,339
Lincoln	\$344,634	\$344,634	10,339	10,339
North End	\$831,183	\$831,183	10,339	10,339
Provident	\$75,598,009	\$71,293,495	188,741	188,230
South Boston	\$14,000,747	\$14,000,747	10,339	10,339
Suffolk	\$4,621,368	\$4,621,368	10,339	10,339
Summer	\$2,020,845	\$2,020,845	10,339	10,339
Union	\$16,368,852	\$16,368,852	10,339	10,339
Warren	\$1,848,000	\$1,848,000	10,339	10,339
Wilsey	\$1,372,648	\$1,372,648	10,339	10,339
Totals	\$429,996,396	\$405,825,711	892,002	788,206

FOUNDATION CO. IN 7 MONTHS EARNS ON COMMON \$3.19 SHARE

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The report of the Foundation Company and subsidiaries, Foundation Company, Ltd., of Canada, and Construction Equipment Company, Ltd., for the seven months ended July 31 shows net income of \$162,735 after expenses, but before taxes, equal to 75 cents per share, compared with \$144,490, or 70 cents per share, for the same period last year. The consolidated income account follows: Profit, \$162,735; other income, \$40,735; total income, \$203,470; expenses, \$46,262; net income, \$157,208; dividends, \$144,490; surplus, \$12,718.

JAPAN PROCLAIMS MORATORIUM FOR EARTHQUAKE ZONE

OSAKA, Sept. 7.—The Japanese Government has proclaimed a 30-day moratorium for payments falling due from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30. The moratorium is inapplicable outside the zone of the disaster.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Federal Reserve System statement of resources and liabilities compared (000 omitted):

Sept. 5, Aug. 29, 1923	Sept. 5, Aug. 29, 1922
Total gold reserves, \$3,102,010	\$3,120,939
Total reserves, \$3,102,010	\$3,120,939
See by US Gov. oblig.	299,118
Other bills discounted	104,876
See by US Gov. oblig.	174,583
Other bills discounted	174,583
Total bills on hand	1,843,065
See by US Gov. oblig.	1,843,065
Other bills discounted	1,843,065
Ratio of total deposits and FR note liabilities combined	76.4%

Ratio of total deposits to net deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system as of Sept. 5, 1923, compared with the previous week and a year ago follows:

Sept. 5, Aug. 29, 1923	Sept. 5, Aug. 29, 1922
Boston	71.1
New York	70.0
Philadelphia	76.5
Cleveland	78.1
Richmond	78.1
Atlanta	78.1
Chicago	78.1
St. Louis	78.1
Minneapolis	78.1
Kansas City	78.1
Dallas	78.1
San Francisco	78.1
Total	76.4

The New York Federal Reserve Bank reports:

Sept. 5, Aug. 29, 1923	Sept. 5, Aug. 29, 1922
Total gold reserves, \$268,948	\$268,179
Total reserves, \$268,948	\$268,179
See by US Gov. oblig.	125,619,654
Other bills discounted	125,619,654
See by US Gov. oblig.	125,619,654
Other bills discounted	125,619,654
Total bills on hand	125,619,654
See by US Gov. oblig.	125,619,654
Other bills discounted	125,619,654
Ratio of total deposits and FR note liabilities combined	76.4%

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston statement of resources and liabilities compared (000 omitted):

Sept. 5, Aug. 29, 1923	Sept. 5, Aug. 29, 1922
Total gold reserves, \$268,948	\$268,179
Total reserves, \$268,948	\$268,179
See by US Gov. oblig.	125,619,654
Other bills discounted	125,619,654
See by US Gov. oblig.	125,619,654
Other bills discounted	125,619,654
Total bills on hand	125,619,654
See by US Gov. oblig.	125,619,654
Other bills discounted	125,619,654
Ratio of total deposits and FR note liabilities combined	76.4%

AUTOMOBILE OUTPUT IN AUGUST EXCEEDS PREVIOUS RECORDS

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The demand for motor vehicles is holding up well, indicated by production totaling 348,733 cars and trucks, as reported to the directors' meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce here yesterday.

Surveys, reported by dealers and retail associations throughout the country, indicate that prospects for both cars and trucks are better than last year. In Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska and parts of the northwest, business was reported as better than July, though in the majority of the states the demand was reported as slightly less.

The increased production was 6.7 per cent over July and 28 per cent in excess of August, 1922. Last year the August increase over the preceding month was 10.8 per cent. The previous high August record was 272,744 cars and trucks in 1922.

GASOLINE SURPLUS MAY FORCE GENERAL REVISION OF PRICES

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The reduction of two cents a gallon in the price of gasoline by the Standard Oil of California has further upset the oil situation, and indications point to a general revision of gasoline prices throughout the country.

The new price at which Standard Oil of California retails gasoline in Southern California is the lowest since 1915. Lower prices were forced by the oversupply of gasoline. Small refiners in California are offering gasoline at still lower prices.

Further cuts in prices are looked for in Standard Oil of Indiana territory and along the eastern seaboard territory supplied by Standard Oil of New York and Standard Oil of New Jersey. Within a few weeks, in the opinion of refiners, gasoline again will be going into surplus. The amount now in storage is more than 1,165,000,000 gallons.

The present price of 13 cents retail in California compares with 21 cents in 1922 and 27 cents in 1921. Current prices are believed to represent loss to refiners.

MANITOBA FARMERS OBLIGED TO PAY 7 1/2 PER CENT ON LOANS

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 4 (Special Correspondence).—Decision has been made by the Manitoba Government in conference with officials of the federation of rural credits societies to raise the interest on loans to farmers one half of 1 per cent, making the rate 7 1/2 per cent.

The Government will continue to supply the societies with funds at 6 per cent. The higher rate to be charged on loans was decided upon in an effort to make the societies self-sustaining. An effort will be made immediately also to reduce outstanding loans by at least 25 per cent.

BANK OF GERMANY REPORT
BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The Bank of Germany report is as follows (in marks last 000,000 omitted):

DISPARITIES

Index
1913 = 100

Segment	Value (Index 1913 = 100)
1	~180
2	~250
3	~265
4	~235

Fluctuations in wholesale prices, as shown by the index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are indicated in the accompanying chart by the solid line. The dotted line represents the disparity in points, or the "spread," between the two commodity groups whose index numbers were respectively the highest and the lowest in the list. This inequality in the movement of prices of different commodities has caused as much economic disturbance since 1920 as did the sharp deflation of that and the following year.

The great disparity between different commodity groups, as shown on the chart in 1917, was the result of the sharp advance in metals due to war demands. The second peak

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of disparities, in 1920, was the result of the abnormally high price of clothing early in that year, a condition, it will be recalled, which led to the "overalls movement." The third peak of disparities, reached in the late summer of 1922, was due to the high price of fuel during the coal strike.

While there has been substantial progress toward readjustment during the past 12 months many disparities still persist. Thus, at the end of July, 1923, the index numbers for the chemical and drugs and the farm products groups were respectively 128 and 135, while those for the building materials and clothes and clothing groups were 190 and 193.

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Disparities in price levels diminish

Index 1913=100

Disparity in points

Disparity between groups

Index for all commodities

1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923

UNITED KINGDOM COTTON IMPORTS LOWER IN VALUE

High Price of Raw Materials and Transport Troubles Chief Causes

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24 (Special Correspondence).—The imports of raw cotton into the United Kingdom during July were less in value by more than £3,500,000 than those of the previous month, and of the total amount imported less than half the quantity was American cotton.

The total was 461,637 cwt. of 100 pounds compared with 1,107,879 in July, 1922, and the value nearly £3,000,000 compared with more than £6,500,000 in 1922. This starting fall is due in part to the transport troubles at the ports, but the high price of raw materials is also considered a powerful factor in the situation. On the other hand the unfavorable export figures for yarn and finished piece goods furnish some explanation of the demand for raw material, since buyers are pursuing a cautious policy as regards their stocks in view of the continued slump in the American spinning section.

The export figures for yarn show a decrease of 500,000 pounds, as compared with June this year. The total was 2,514,000 pounds in the corresponding month of 1922 and 8,771,000 pounds in July, 1921. These results are not considered at all satisfactory, and they represent a bigger output than in July, 1921, since that month was far below the normal trade, and the average of working hours per week per employee is not sufficient to keep a proper standard of living for the hands on whose skill the industry depends.

While there is a fall in the export figures for yarn, there is an increase to record in those for piece goods, as compared with the previous month. During July 316,000,000 square yards of piece goods were exported, this representing an advance of 16,000,000 on the figures for June, but even that is not equal to the average of the first half year of working. During July, 1922, the figures were 443,500,000 square yards, and in July, 1921, 177,500,000 square yards. Considered in detail, the statistics show that the exports of piece goods to the United States are being satisfactorily maintained. In July, 1922, nearly 7,000,000 square yards were exported to the States. In July, 1923, the figure had more than doubled to 16,000,000. Exports to Turkey have also responded to the better feeling evidenced by the signing of the Peace Treaty, with the result that 9,000,000 square yards had been exported last July, compared with 3,000,000 during the similar month of 1922.

On the other hand, the European and Far Eastern markets have gone to bits. The Bengal market took no more last July than a third of its demand in the similar month a year ago. Bombay declined from 48,000,000 to 38,000,000 square yards; Australia, China, Egypt, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland all took less from Lancashire mills than they did a year ago, with the political prospects and the state of the financial exchanges even now less promising than they were at that time.

WOOL VALUES IN BRADFORD HIGHER

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BRADFORD, Sept. 7.—The strong opening of the London wool sales was reflected in higher quotations for tops and yarns here. Users are waiting to see if the new values in London are firmly established.

Business is more difficult to obtain in merinos than in crossbreds. The latest quotations on 64s are 5s. 2d.; on 60s, 4s. 5d.; on 56s, 3s. 1 1/2d., and on 50s, 2s. 3d.

LIBERTY MOTOR PLANT SOLD

DETROIT, Sept. 7.—The plant, real estate and inventory of the Liberty Motor Car Company was purchased at receiver's sale yesterday by the Columbia Motors Company. The Columbia Company bid \$225,000 and agreed to assume a land contract of \$37,749.35. The sale, subject to approval of the Federal Court here, was made on behalf of creditors with claims totaling approximately \$1,200,000.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT SALES
NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Stock Exchange membership of Albert J. Seilman was sold to Fairman R. Dick for \$80,000, and that of C. Kenneth Garrison to William J. Hutchinson for \$25,000. The last previous sale was for \$80,000.

NEW ENGLAND HOTELS

GRAY'S INN
WHITE MOUNTAINS
JACKSON, N. H.
GOLF, TENNIS
and
Wonderful Foliage
Prevail Here
Every Indoor and Outdoor Sport
Climb the Mountains and Drink in the Dry Fall Air at Jackson, N. H.
Open Until Oct. 15 and from Christmas to March
FRANK M. GRAY, Manager
THE GRAYMORE, 31 Preble St., Portland, Me., same management

Lake Spofford Club
Spofford, New Hampshire
100 Miles from Boston by Auto
Formerly
PINE GROVE SPRINGS
Hotel and Cottage Properties
Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Dancing
Golf Course
"The scenic lake of New Hampshire."
Offering a selected clientele of gentle folks, rest and recreation under wholesome but unpretentious conditions.
BRADSHAW F. CUSHING
Managing Director
Open until late September

CONNECTICUT
You will enjoy the quiet charm of
The Royal James Inn
NORWALK, CONN.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Dining Room Service a la Carte and Table d'Hôte
Luncheon 60c Dinner \$1.00
Special Chicken Steak Lobster
Rooms with Private Bath
PHONE NORWALK 468
EVERETT P. ASHLEY, Manager

THE HEBBLE IN HOTEL
Hartford, Conn.
Facing State Capitol
Opposite Bushnell Park
"One of New England's most satisfying hotels." Quiet and refined. Famous as an eating place. The Hebble Garage has accommodations for fifty cars.
CLIFFORD D. PERKINS, Proprietor

CALIFORNIA'S OIL OUTPUT
NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—J. M. Danziger, vice-president of Pan-American Petroleum, who has just returned from California, believes that production of oil in California has reached its peak. This is not reflected in current statistics on production, in his opinion, because many wells in this field are pinched in. It is found that when wells that have been pinched in are opened wide, the output of those wells does not increase. The completion of new wells is maintaining production for the time being.

TOY TOWN
WINCHENDEN, MASS.
Featuring Golf
Toy Town Tavern
WINCHENDEN, MASS.

The Grey Inn
and Annex
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
10 Washington St. Opp. Abbot Hall
Plymouth Rock House
Plymouth, Mass.
Overlooking Plymouth Rock and the Bay on water's edge.
GOLF AND TENNIS NEAR BY
CLARK & SAMPSON
OPEN YEAR ROUND

RECONSTRUCTION LOAN FOR JAPAN

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Local bankers expect the Japanese Government to float a reconstruction loan in the London and New York markets within the next three months.

Japan's credit standing is reported as excellent, and it is not expected that any difficulty will be experienced in disposing of the issue to the British and American people.

COMMODITY PRICES
NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commodities:

Sept. 7, 1923	Sept. 7, 1922	Sept. 7, 1921
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.42 1/2	1.25 1/2
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.17 1/2	1.13 1/2
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.07 1/2	1.05 1/2
Oats, No. 2 white	.81	.85 1/2
Flour, Minn. pat.	6.90	6.75
Lard, prime	12.70	11.20
Pork, mess	25.00	25.00
Beef, family	18.25	18.50
Sugar, gran	17.75	7.90
Iron, No. 2 Phil.	25.75	26.36
Silver	63 1/2	63 1/2
Lead	47 1/2	47 1/2
Tin	41.75	38.25
Copper	13.75	14.37 1/2
Rubber, rib sm. sh.	29.75	28 1/2
Cotton, Mid. Uplands	27.25	25.15
Steel billets, Pitts.	42.50	42.50
Print cloths	10 1/2	10 1/2
Zinc	6.90	6.25

VRAIMONT
Tamworth, N. H.
In a most beautiful part of the White Mountains. Redwood patronage. First class service. Mountain climbing, tennis, riding, bathing. Auto trips at special rates.
Mail Full Rate Reductions Now.
\$20 to \$30 a week. \$4 to \$5 a day.
S. G. DAVIDSON, Prop.

HOCORUA INN
HOCORUA, N. H.
Overlooking Hocorua Lake in the Heart of the Mountain Region
This well-appointed hotel is worthy of consideration for the summer outing. Boating, bathing, mountain climbing, tennis, golf. On main road to Bretton Woods. Booklet. A. B. ATWOOD, Prop.

Huntoon House
North Sutton, N. H.
Open till October 15th
Homelike and congenial, with excellent food. Beautifully located on Kroyer Lake. All sports including golf. Come in beautiful September, the month of corn roasts and bacon buns. Lots of young folks. Booklet on request.
H. W. SEYMOUR, Prop.

Motor Out To Natick!
Large, comfortable rooms; suites with bath; excellent table; garage accommodations.
Seventeen Miles from Boston
OLD NATICK INN
SOUTH NATICK, MASS.
Telephone Natick 8910 Miss Harris Manager

GOLDEN AUTUMN in the BERKSHIRES
"AMERICA'S FINEST AUTUMN RESORT"
Heathly Aspinwall
LENOX, MASS.
Open Until Oct. 15th
Golf, Tennis, Saddle Riding, Orchestra, Dancing, Pleasure Gaze, American Plan, Moderate Rates. Winter Resort: Princess Hotel, Bermuda

Toy Town Tavern
WINCHENDEN, MASS.
Featuring Golf
Toy Town Tavern
WINCHENDEN, MASS.

Charlesgate
One of Boston's Best Residential Hotels.
Corner Charlesgate East, Beacon and Marlboro Sts. Unobstructed View of Charles River and Back Bay Park. Quiet and Attractive. Furnished or Unfurnished Suites for Permanent or Transient Occupancy at MODERATE RATES. Dining Room Open Until October 15th. Early inspection is advisable.
A. LEROY RACE, Manager

Brandon Hall
An exclusive residential hotel where you may rent furnished or unfurnished suites of two, three or more rooms for permanent or transient occupancy at attractive rates. American Plan. Early inspection is advisable.
A. LEROY RACE, Manager

Hotel Bellevue
Beacon Street
Next to State House
BOSTON
VERMONT
Ye Dorset Inn
A Colonial Inn of Charm
DORSET, VERMONT
Country Club adjoins Inn. Golf and Tennis. Boston 200 miles via Mohawk Trail, Williams-town, Bennington, Manchester.
Will remain open until October 15th.
ANN ANN LAPHAM, Mgr.

Whitehall
CAMDEN, ME.
Mountains, Lakes and Ocean
Golf and Yacht. Fireproof Garage

Hotel Westminister
Boston
A first class hotel; moderate rates.
Visit the only roof garden
250 Rooms in Boston. 2.00 upward

Hotel Arlington
EUROPEAN PLAN
COR. ARLINGTON, TREMONT, CHANDLER AND BERKELEY STS., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
Five minutes' walk to the Theatre and Shopping District, Public Gardens and Back Bay Railway Stations.
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 400 GUESTS
Rooms with private bath, one person, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 per day.
\$14, \$15 and \$18 per week.
Rooms with private bath, two persons, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 per day.
\$18, \$21 and \$24 per week.
NOTHING HIGHER. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR TWIN BEDS.
Booklet and Map on request. Every room has private bath.
GEO. B. STAYERS, Resident Manager

Hotel Vendome
BOSTON
Consider the Hotel Vendome, unique among the better hotels of the city because of its exceptional location, its selected clientele and general atmosphere of homelike hospitality. Delightfully situated in the famous Back Bay district, quickly accessible to everything—Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street—ON "IDEAL TOUR." American and European Plan During Summer Months. Send for Illustrated Booklet.
G. H. GREENLEAF COMPANY

HEAVY RECEIPTS CAUSE HOGS TO DROP THIS WEEK

Quotations Down 40 Cents From
Top—Cattle and Sheep Are
Somewhat Firmer

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 (Special).—Heavier receipts of hogs, attracted by recent high prices, which extended to a top of \$9.75, the highest in many months, have brought prices more under the control of buyers, quotations showing a loss of 40 cents from the best of the week and 25 cents, compared with a week ago.

Eastern orders are light, which is another depressing factor. The top on light offerings is down to \$9.25, while good clean weighty butchers sell around \$9.50. Smooth packing sows are \$7.35 to \$7.75 and rough as low as \$7. The limit on pigs is \$5.75. The east purchased only 24,000 hogs this week, a falling off of 16,000 compared with the outward movement last week.

Supplies of cattle are plentiful and sellers are able to eke out steady rates on all classes of steers. The \$13 quotation again prevails for prime, weighty bullocks, while \$12.75 is quoted as high as \$12.75, although nothing good enough to bring this price has arrived. A few loads sold above \$12, while a good class of beef cattle are at \$10.60 to \$11.

Most of the short fed stock is \$9.50 to \$10.50, and the bulk of grass steers \$8.50 to \$9.50. Better grades cows and heifers sell at \$7.50 and \$8.50, and \$10.50 respectively. The east is in the market for vealers, paying as high as \$12 for hand picked lots, packers taking the bulk of good to choice at \$10.60 to \$11.

Moderate sheep receipts have brought relief to a congested market. The recent decline caused rates to go below those in eastern markets, and with the margin in favor of shippers, many orders were diverted this way. This enabled shippers to mark up prices 25 cents for better class fat lambs to \$12.25. The best natives stopped at \$12.75. Aged sheep and feeding material are steady, best native ewes being \$7 and the heaviest \$4.50 to \$5.50. Country buyers again pay as high as \$13.50 for strictly choice thin lambs. Fat wethers are \$9 and yearlings \$11.

EXCHANGE BUSINESS IN JAPANESE YEN IS BEING RESUMED

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Exchange business in Japanese yen has been resumed at practically the previous rate of 2s. 2d. with Kobe and Nagasaki taking the place of Yokohama and Tokyo. Business is small.

Japanese securities improved, the 4 1/2s of 1890, 1905 and 1910 and the 4 1/2s showing a gain of 1 1/2 points, while the 5s of 1907 recovered 3 1/2. Tokyo Electric 6s gained 1 1/2, as did municipal issues.

The shares of British iron, steel and machinery companies were active in the belief there was an immense demand for their products. London is discussing the possibility of Japan seeking a large loan, perhaps international, not only for the physical reconstruction of cities but to aid Japanese concerns.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans—Boston New York
Renewal rate 5 1/2% 5 1/2%
Outside commercial paper 5 1/2% 5 1/2%
Year money 5 1/2% 5 1/2%
Customers' currency 5 1/2% 5 1/2%
Individual cus. col. ins 5 1/2% 5 1/2%

Bar silver in New York... 63 1/2¢
Bar silver in London... 31 1/2¢
Bar gold in London... 91 1/2¢
Mexican dollars... 48 1/2¢
Canadian ex. dis. (%)... 2 1/2%

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges... \$17,000,000
Year ago today... \$16,000,000
Balances... \$22,000,000
Year ago today... \$21,000,000
P. R. bank credit... \$2,055,514

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.
Prime, eligible banks... 4 1/4%
60/90 days... 4 1/4%
Under 30 days... 4 1/4%
Less Known Banks... 4 1/4%
60/90 days... 4 1/4%
Under 30 days... 4 1/4%
Eligible Private Banks... 4 1/4%
60/90 days... 4 1/4%
Under 30 days... 4 1/4%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:
Boston... 4 1/2%
New York... 4 1/2%
Philadelphia... 4 1/2%
Cleveland... 4 1/2%
Richmond... 4 1/2%
Atlanta... 4 1/2%
San Francisco... 4 1/2%
Amsterdam... 4 1/2%
Athens... 6 1/2%
Berlin... 5 1/2%
Budapest... 12 1/2%
Bombay... 4 1/2%
Brussels... 5 1/2%
Bucharest... 12 1/2%
Calcutta... 4 1/2%
Copenhagen... 5 1/2%
Christiansburg... 12 1/2%
Lisbon... 7 1/2%
Warsaw... 12 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures.
Sterling... \$4.53
Demand... \$4.53
Cables... \$4.53
French franc... .055
Belgian franc... .043
Swiss franc... .189
Lire... .043
Mark... .200
Holland... .200
Sweden... .189
Norway... .189
Denmark... .189
Portugal... .040
Greece... .040
Austria... .040
Argentina... .040
Brazil... .040
Poland... .040
Hungary... .040
Yugoslavia... .040
Finland... .040
Czechoslovakia... .040
Rumania... .040
Shanghai (tels)... .040
Hong Kong... .040
Bombay... .040
Yokohama... .040
Uruguay... .040
Chile... .040
Peru... .040

*Cents a thousand.

RUSSIAN GRAIN FOR EXPORT

MOSCOW, Sept. 7.—Estimates based on already known yields indicate Russia will have 125,000,000 bushels of grain from the 1923 crop available for export. In addition, according to the Trade and Industry Gazette, there still are 80,000,000 bushels from the 1922 crop, or 215,000,000 in all. The total crop is estimated at 1,539,000,000 bushels, including all grain and about 16 per cent of potatoes.

WHEAT MARKET SHOWS STRENGTH

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Reduction of Canadian crop estimates has a bullish effect on wheat today during the early dealings. The President of the Canadian Pacific Railway was quoted as saying 350,000,000 bushels was his estimate of the western Canada yield this season. Other authorities yesterday put the total at 300,000,000 bushels. Opening prices ranged from 1/4 to 3/4 higher, with September 1.01 1/2 to 1.02 and December 1.06 1/2 to 1.07 1/2.

Corn opened unchanged to 1/4 higher, December 68 1/2 to 69 1/2.

Oats started 1/4 to 3/4 up, December 35 1/2 to 36 1/2.

Notwithstanding lower quotations on hogs, provisions were firm as a result of decreases in western stocks of meats.

DIVIDENDS

J. C. Penney Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 to stockholders payable Sept. 25 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Bank of India has declared a dividend of 20 per cent for the year, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Bank of Australasia has declared an interim dividend of 5s. per share with a bonus of 1s. 6d.

Hendee Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Central Trust Company of Cambridge declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra dividend of 3 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Draper Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 per share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Electric Light & Power Company of Abington and Rockland declared a quarterly dividend of \$2, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Manila Electric Railroad & Lighting Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Chandler Motor declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Hupp Motor Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 13 per cent on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

International Harvester Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 24.

BANK CLEARINGS DECREASE

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Dunn's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$3,265,899,000, a decrease of 4.3 per cent below last year. Outside of New York there was an increase of 3.6 per cent.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

The F. W. Dodge Company reports statistics of building and engineering operations in New England for the week ending Sept. 4, 1923, as follows:

1923	\$5,508,000
1922	4,928,000
1921	5,353,000

Imports into Egypt Show Big Decline

United States Loses Good Share of Trade—Syrian Goods Expand Threefold

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Imports into Egypt last year decreased nearly 22 per cent, according to a report from the British Commercial Agent in Cairo just published in the Board of Trade Journal. Approximately £26,500,000 of this decrease, which amounted in all to over £212,000,000 (£21 equals £1.06), was due to a reduction in imports from the United States, chiefly coal, wheat, and wheat flour.

The value of imports from Great Britain also decreased by £25,000,000 in spite of a large increase in the figures for coal. Great Britain only supplied 46 per cent of the coal imported by Egypt in 1921 and the United States 42 per cent. In 1922, Great Britain's share was 51 per cent, and the United States 3 per cent.

Among the goods which commanded a ready sale in the Egyptian market during 1922 were cotton piece goods, of which Italy secured a large number, notably of woven piece (labeled "Scotch" by Italian firms), manufactured from cheap yarn dyed in the town and around the Suez Canal.

Stripes, American plain imitation voile, and neckties. The trade in this last-named article was largely in Austrian and the price of the Austrian article working out at 2s. 6d. a dozen, compared with 27s. 6d. a dozen for similar, though not such a good quality, neckties of British manufacture. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the imports of neckties from Great Britain fell 50 per cent, while those from Austria increased sixfold.

Syrian and German imports showed an appreciable increase over the figures for the previous year. The former country has a practically unchallenged position as regards mixed silk and cotton wearing apparel of Oriental design, and it is noteworthy that the value of this class of goods imported into Egypt in 1922 increased nearly threefold over the figures for 1921, when the value was £248,000, compared with £2136,000 in 1922. The corresponding weights in the two years were 27,000 kilograms and 77,000 kilograms respectively.

Imports from Germany largely consisted of cotton hosiery, of which it sent Egypt nearly three times as much as in 1921. This increase was in part due to the decline in the prices of the finer qualities of Egyptian cotton from which the goods were made, but it nevertheless resulted in raising Germany to first place in this class of goods from third in the previous year. Japan, which held first position in 1921, had to be content with second place in 1922, its imports falling off by about 12 per cent.

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STOCK MARKET IS NOT ENCOURAGING

Moody Says One of Best Seasons Slipping Away Without Rise

Moody's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions in its current issue says, in part:

Foreign news, although lamentable, may prove to be more helpful than depressing to American business. Should the suggested compromise between France and Germany be consummated through the negotiations between the German industrialists and the French Premier, this would be more than an offset in a financial sense to the Greek-Italian trouble and the Japanese disaster.

We have but little trade with Italy, and almost none with Greece, so that we are not much concerned in the questions involved. In 1918 the Balkan wars were serious to us because of the danger that the great powers might participate; but now there is no such danger.

The position of our stock market is not very encouraging. With public buying so small, these shocks may prove disturbing. Commodity prices are improving somewhat, but trade returns are not quite as good as before two weeks ago. Meanwhile one of the most favorable seasons of the year for the stock market is slipping away without any aggressive advance.

In the coal strike the real conflict of interests is between the miners and the public; for the former are already receiving exceptionally high pay for the type of work, while the public is paying the bill. Labor in the coal mining regions is not in Ford and Chevrolet, but in Buicks, Studebakers, and even Cadillacs.

Of the \$12.30 which anthracite is worth in New York, mining labor gets about \$4.48 per short ton, railroad labor \$1.16, lighters and watermen about 22 cents, and labor employed by retail dealers gets about \$1.10, making \$6.96 in all. As compared with this, the aggregate profit of mining companies, railroads and retail dealers is about \$1.47.

The total amount of insurance in all Japan, according to the United States Department of Commerce figures, is \$3,425,429,000, the bulk of which was placed in Great Britain.

William Filene's Sons Company in Boston has purchased Free & Loomis Company, operating two stores in Boston under the name of the Continental Clothing Stores. The stores will continue to operate under the old name.

LONDON QUOTATION
LONDON, Sept. 7.—Consols for money sold today at 5 1/2%. De Beers at 13 and Rand Mines at 2 1/2. Money was 2 1/2 per cent. Discount rates—short bills 3 1/2 per cent; three months' bills 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cent.

DOLLAR BUYS \$7,140,000 MARKS
NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—German marks continued their rapid downward course, being quoted at 1 1/2 cents a million, or \$7,140,000 marks to the dollar.

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HOTELS AND RESORTS

CHICAGO

Chicago Beach Hotel

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LYON IS LEADING SENIOR GOLFERS

President Royal Canadian Association Favored to Retain His Title

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 7 (Special).—With G. S. Lyon of the Lambert Club of Toronto leading the field as the result of the first 18 holes of play in the sixth annual tournament of the Canadian Senior Golfers' Association, the second and final 18 holes are being contested today. Lyon is president of the Royal Canadian Golf Association and is the winner of the five previous championships. One hundred and thirty-six players took part in the first round yesterday and the leader turned the gross score of 74, one over par. W. G. Ross, of the Kanawaki Club of this city was second with 78.

Lyon started out strongly and at the sixth hole was 2 under par, but he ran into serious trouble later and made the turn in 35, 2 over par. He came home in 36, 1 over par. Included in his score were three birdies. Ross played close to par golf with the exception of the sixth, ninth and tenth holes. Major Hume Cronyn of London won the handicap prize for the day with a net of 65. The cards:

Player and Club	Net Gross
Maj. H. Cronyn, London	65
E. A. Barnard, Montreal	67
D. Munro, Toronto	68
W. G. Ross, Kanawaki	69
J. W. Fraser, Moncton	69
J. Wilson, Whitby	69
M. H. Brown, Mississauga	70
G. S. Lyon, Montreal	71
C. S. Mutton, Scarborough	71
R. Roblin, Lambton	72
A. Parker, Toronto	72
A. L. Smith, Beaufort	72
J. G. Hay, Oshawa	72
A. McMahon, Oshawa	72
B. Beatty, Kanawaki	72
F. H. Kilborn, Oshawa	72
J. P. McCracken, Oshawa	72
G. E. Robin, Lambton	72
A. F. Rodger, Lambton	72
E. Caldwell, Oshawa	72
J. Rennie, Rosedale	72
Henry Wright, London	72
Dr. G. E. Armstrong	72
J. A. Riordan, Lambton	72
H. G. Wilson, Oshawa	72
S. Kilbourn, Oshawa	72
J. Y. Stainer, Winnipeg	72
S. Normand, Oshawa	72
H. R. Pirie, Dundas	72
John Dick, Cobourg	72
J. Gardner-Thompson, Montreal	72
J. T. Burchell, Sydney	72
W. A. Boys, Barry	72
J. H. Allen, Oshawa	72
Jesse Applegate, Mississauga	72
W. T. Lee, Lakeside	72
Judge Hardy, Oshawa	72
Horace Pratt, Riverhead	72
A. A. Bogert, Toronto	72
G. T. Brown, Oshawa	72
T. E. Merritt, Montreal	72
Hon. M. Burrill, Oshawa	72
J. D. Montgomery, Toronto	72
W. H. Grant, Rosedale	72
J. Goldman, Oshawa	72
Hon. C. W. Robinson, Moncton	72
Gen. J. G. Ross, Montreal	72
C. P. Blackwell, Oshawa	72
Judge Walsh, Calgary	72
G. S. Sims, Montreal	72
W. A. Home, Oshawa	72
G. Ferrabee, Kanawaki	72
A. V. Evans, Montreal	72
C. W. Tilling, Montreal	72
E. L. Howard, Oshawa	72
C. Holland, Oshawa	72
P. D. Ross, Oshawa	72
R. Gamble, Oshawa	72
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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Baking Made Easy

Since housekeeping has become for very many women an incidental occupation rather than the principal one, the mistresses of small homes have—rather paradoxically—applied to it more technical knowledge than ever before. Since rigid economy of space became a necessity for the average individual and family, women have vastly decreased the tedium of old methods, even mapping out their floor spaces so that the reach of an arm will achieve now what once required a penitential pilgrimage. The old-fashioned employee, who formerly pursued her tasks among pots and pans, wisely has sought more Elysian occupations. Her successor, who in different days was her executive, now feeling a compassion for herself which (as one somewhat guiltily remembers) seldom stirred vicariously, has eliminated the essential processes and even inessential results, creating something new, known as light housekeeping and kitchenette cooking, which, at its best, has a tang of fun about it and the spice of art.

A Merry Servitor

At its worst, however, it has enthroned the frying pan over all other cooking utensils. This merry servitor is always ready to promote the dance and splutter of appetizing morsels. It does its work quickly, sociably, with a cheerful song. Its popularity is natural yet unfortunate, for, after all, the frying pan is an artisan, not an artist. In our race for saving time and lifting small bits of effort to the nth power of accomplishment lies a very real danger, that of our becoming purely utilitarian and neglectful of the artistry of our incidental job.

The inventor of an over-the-flame utensil which at once is oven and cooker offers a solution and makes possible the preparation of baked foods, with all which that implies of variety and delicacy.

The dish, which is its own oven, is placed over one gas burner or electric plate. It has several removable compartments, the lowest of which is particularly talented as baker of apples and potatoes, of which it will cook from six to eight at a time. A six-cup muffin tin offers variety to the light-housekeeping breakfast often kept monotonously to toast. Two semi-circular dishes of these dishes, each, are capable of any scalloped or au gratin concoctions and bake excellent meat pies. Moreover, in them may be baked successfully loaves of bread. An efficient pie plate puts an old-fashioned home-made dessert within reach of the kitchenette artist. Certain combinations of these dishes may be used simultaneously, with the result that a light but abundant meal for four people is prepared at one time.

The Secret of the Oven

The secret of the oven is that the heat, rising directly from the flame and collected on the bottom of the oven, then passes through a central funnel to the cover of the pot where it is distributed downward and distributed through the entire interior. The corrugated surface of the lowest oven allows free passage of air around the dishes because they do not press on the oven walls. Holes around the base encourage the exit of moisture and exhausted gases.

The cooker is round and slightly. It weighs 7½ pounds and is easily handled and washed—although in the case of the cover a little care is required to keep water away from an asbestos lining.

Applied to gas, this cooker is exceedingly economical, saving about 75 per cent over the heating of a range oven. As it conserves the temperature within its own body, it does not heat the room nor does it odors spread. The method is to heat the baker to the desired temperature, which is reached by about five minutes of high pressure,

and then to turn the flame to low or medium heat for the cooking. Over an electric grill the culinary results are just as satisfactory, but there is not the same economy of heat or time.

Although this utensil is most conspicuously valuable to the kitchenette household, it is really an important possession however one's kitchen is equipped. For occasional cooking when it is scarcely worth while to heat an entire oven, or when the oven is taken to its capacity, the jovial pot will take up cheerfully and competently the special task and make of the emergency a pleasurable occasion.

The Vogue of the Short Coat

Special Correspondence
SHORT coats, embroidered by hand, are being much worn. The quilted ones undoubtedly strike the new note. Many of them are made on the lines of the Mandarin coat, which is probably the source from which the idea of quilting was taken, although quilting is not a new notion in European dress, for it was much in vogue in Georgian days. It is not necessary, however, to choose a quilted coat; others are to be had made in crushed satin and marocain. Some are embroidered in an oriental design and may be bound round the edges in strips of material an inch and a half to two inches wide.

Illustrated in the accompanying sketch is a coat of figured quilting, trimmed with many-colored wool em-



An Early Fall Coat Which Can Be Made at Home

Such a Short Coat Has Many Uses. The Design Is So Simple That It Can Be Carried Out at Home. Made in Suiting of Fancy Weave with Bands of Gray Embroidery. The Hat Shown Above Illustrates the Use of Beau de Velour, a Reversible Material of Two Colors.

brodery. These little coats supply a real want. They are suitable for morning and a variety of occupations and can be made at home. It has been decreed that the reign of the "cloche" hat is over, although many people will find it difficult to give up so comfortable a shape. The new models favor the turn-up brim, after the style of the Chinese soldier's hat. Cocks feathers and the shaving-brush mount are popular. The material used for many of these small hats is "beau de velour," which is a reversible material in the nature of duvetyne

with a satin back, and when used as trimming a pretty combination of colors appears; for instance, a blue duvetyne hat trimmed with a bow of the same material may show a lining and turned-back edge of cherry. Bows—loops and ends—placed at any angle are a popular feature of the autumn millinery.

A pretty novelty to wear at the neck with a suit in early autumn is depicted in our sketch. It is made of blue kilted taffeta with a gauged corded ribbon through the center in cherry red.

Take the Elevator!

Friends and helpers often appear in unexpected places. On one of the upper floors of a large department store is a group of women, truly the friends of all those who are puzzled as to how to have a normal and agreeable life with a small salary.

Suppose you wish to be married, and for some time to come only a narrow income is to be depended on. You have laid up nothing, and no possible way to equip a house presents itself to your imagination. Then lay your problem before the Wizards of the Upper Floor and be assured that they will, as Sentimental Tommy used to put it, "find a way."

If Adopting a Child

Suppose you are contemplating the adoption of a child, and do not know just how much it will cost year after year to bring up this new member of your household. Go to the counselors, and they will scheme out a budget, adjusted to the changing requirements of the child.

Suppose enforced habits of economy have made you reluctant to spend money enough on good times, even though a period has arrived justifying ample diversion. You hesitate as to what proportion of the income it is right to devote to hobbies of which it has been customary to deprive yourself. Take the elevator and tell these friends what you have, what you must maintain, what you lack and what you desire. They will work it out and prepare a program for happy living.

The Art of Diversification

One comfortable feature of the budget argument is that you must begin always with the conclusion—your revenue—and argue from it. No sophistry can deprive you of that very solid, limiting fact. Your income is like an island, a dry spot entirely surrounded by water, and you cannot, until you move to a different income, achieve any more area than is on that dry spot. Prosperity is accomplished by so parceling the land that each lot is planted to the right crop. It is a case of wisely diversified farming, which we have learned to appreciate as the only safe farming. One field must yield food, another rent, another education, another fun, and so on; and the dimensions of all these lots will be different.

The advisors employed by the far-seeing department store are experienced in the proper diversification of expenditures. They know what constitutes a balanced life, and they know what can be done with dollars. Their judgment is trustworthy. That alone, however, would be only a broken arc. The fact that they are interested sincerely in each woman who seeks their help, eager to find a solution which will prove logical, not only on paper, but in living; determined to open up opportunities for happiness and to enrich experience—these are the qualities which complete the broken segment into the perfect round.

A Breakfast Table Novelty

A Bond Street store in London noted for its attractive novelties is showing a clever new idea for the breakfast table in the form of an electro-plated newspaper stand to the base of which is attached a revolving frame for holding a glass marmalade and jam container, butter dish, and cruet. A similar stand without the revolving tray has been on the market for some time and was produced in response to a demand from many women who said that milk jugs and jam jars had a mysterious habit of disappearing on the breakfast table only to be discovered at last being used as supports for a newspaper!

Make Your Own NEEDLEPOINT TAPESTRY To fit your furniture. We create special hand-colored designs to fit outline of piece of furniture you wish covered. We furnish materials and instructions. Estimates furnished, send template. Stratford Decorative Studios 1348 Grant Ave. New York City

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A box of delicious, appetite-tempting sun-dried fruit. Finest mountain pears, juicy peaches, clustered raisins, apricots and prunes, right from the orchards and vineyards to you. A wholesome and delicious between-meal treat. The children like it better than candy.

Five-pound box assorted fruits sent postpaid on receipt of \$3.00, check, bills or money order. SUN-DRIED FRUIT COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Cottages and Gardens in Embroidery

Special Correspondence

WOMEN not only design gardens, make gardens, and dig and weed them in these days, but they write books on gardens, paint gardens, and now they embroider gardens—gardens where herbaceous borders edge flagged or grassy walks, and delphiniums, lilies, daisies, poppies, and other flowers, unknown but gay, crowd one another in a medley of happy color.

Talking to a woman who owns a delightful needlework store where garden and herbaceous border embroidery was first started and where a great deal of it is done or sold ready to work, the writer was told that the first garden they ever did was for a client. "She came," said my informant, "and said that she wanted embroidery designed to form an overmantel in a room in a dark London flat, something bright like a garden with peacocks in it. I got my artist to make a sketch, but in the end the client did not take the work because



A Bright Embroidered Garden Framed in Mahogany

she said it was too expensive, though I asked only four guineas for it and it would be worth much more than that now. However, seeing it was good I had it finished and it was sold. "Then at the time when everybody was on the look out for cottages and they were difficult to get I had a design made for a needlework picture of a little house which I called the 'Dream Cottage.' Here it is." She held up an embroidered picture of a cottage with an apple tree on one side and a fir tree on the other, and a flagged path flanked by an array of

brilliant flowers leading to a door framed with clematis.

These pictures set in mahogany frames are often utilized in the making of fire screens. In one such screen the subject was a white timbered house with roses growing on it and a thatched roof. Flagged walks cut through the grass which surrounded it, and a walk running straight up through the center of the picture was edged by a wide border of gay blossoms with tall pink hollyhocks towering above the smaller flowers, and in the background lay the spreading branches of a dark cedar tree. In the pale blue sky with white clouds floating on it. The grass was cleverly indicated by silk embroidery, while just a little wool was introduced in the working of the cedar tree to give an effect of softness and distance.

The pictures are first painted in detail on a smooth very firm white linen, and it was interesting to examine one which the embroiderer had only just begun to fill in with the needle. It was a stately garden with a row of cypress trees among its many flowers. The skies were left a flat wash of paint untouched by the needle. The flagged paths were also painted and the embroiderer, though lines of silk sometimes indicated the divisions between the flags. All the pictures have a vista imparting a sense of spaciousness and atmosphere and of something interesting in the unknown beyond.

Beautiful Useful Articles

In these practical days we like pretty things to be useful and so it came about that this woman, who employs a staff of 30 people, including artists and clever workers trained in her own workrooms, exerts herself to think of ways in which garden or herbaceous border pictures can be utilized. In one case a small cottage picture shown to the writer was set in the lid of a mahogany box suitable for holding a man's studs and trinkets. A "Traveler's Joy" it was rightly named. It resembled a little square handkerchief sachet made of black linen with a flower border embroidered on it and held a needlebook and a plate of thread. A charming and decorative idea was a mattress pin cushion in mauve linen with a grassy path on it edged with tiny flowers backed by blue delphiniums. A similar design is used on bedside biscuit boxes, and on sets of nightdress, glove and handkerchief sachets, made of blue, gray, or beige linen. Clients often suggest wonderfully clever ideas. For instance, one client, who was much attracted by a picture,

Stewed String Beans With Lamb

STRING BEANS cut in half a quart of beans. Cut a pound of lamb, preferably from the breast or shoulder, into inch pieces. Cover with water, season to taste with salt, pepper and paprika, and set over a slow fire. Cook for about an hour and a half, or until the string beans are soft and the meat is tender.

Some Oriental cooks cut up an onion or two into small pieces and put them into the pan before they set it on the fire. It is advisable also to add a tomato cut up small, with a little chopped parsley put into the pot a few minutes before it is ready to serve.

This is a characteristic dish of the Orient. The strength of the meat blends with the string beans, enriching them, and the onions and tomato add to the piquancy of the flavor. Reduce the proportion of vegetables to meat, or vice versa, according to taste.

BERTHA TANZER

544 E. 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Why waste time shopping for coats and hats when you can get my charming catalog C for a 2-cent stamp?

An Offer

Send 4c in stamps for generous sample of a pure, fine toilet necessity.

ARISTOCRAT

Lemon Cocoa Soap

Preserve its pure odor to the last, does not break up, eliminates the lemon wash after the shampoo, lathers abundantly in the hardest water. Try it and tell us what you think of it. Write today. Made in California and distributed through

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Five-pound box assorted fruits sent postpaid on receipt of \$3.00, check, bills or money order.

SUN-DRIED FRUIT COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

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Of Interest to THRIFTY WOMEN

Genuine Woolcraft Chinchilla Coatings

5 yard Remnants for \$6.75

Your choice of five fashionable

Polo, Squirrel, Chestnut, Light Brown, Dark Brown

A smart coat or cape can be made from Woolcraft Chinchilla Coating Remnants at \$1.25 per yard. Five-yard pieces 36 inches wide—sufficient for lady's large coat or two coats and cape for child—under \$8.00. Sold only direct from the looms of Maine Craftshops.

Make Your Own Coat and Save at Least 2-3 of the Cost

We will send this cloth on receipt of check for \$6.75. If not entirely satisfactory return and we will refund money immediately. Specify color when ordering.

WOOLCRAFT SHOPS, INC.

Box 526, Lewiston, Maine

said that she would like a beige silk poplin workbag with an herbaceous border on it, and one was accordingly made decorated with wide borders of flowers adding a center path that tapered away to nothing in the distance. This proved so attractive that hundreds of others have been done since. Sometimes they are ordered with

flowers of some special color predominating. Another use to which the herbaceous border and other garden designs are put is in beautiful covers for books. Books on gardening, or collections of garden verses make most delightful gifts in these charmingly appropriate covers.

Little dressing table pictures of growing flowers set in narrow frames give a delightful touch of color

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THE HOME FORUM

Authors According to "The Autocrat"

ONE may hardly regard the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" as a neglected book, seeing that it was reprinted in at least one edition as late as 1923, which, certainly, is not so very long ago. But to turn those pages and, as it were, sit invisible at that breakfast table with the landlady, Master Benjamin Franklin, her son, the landlady's daughter, the divinity student, the school-teacher, the old gentleman opposite, and the irrepressible John, is to go back to the 1850s. The Autocrat is still readable and companionable because he discoursed so often on topics not limited by time and place. When he said, for example, that "Good breeding never forgets that amour propre is universal" he expressed an opinion that may be found also in Mrs. Emily Post's new book of etiquette. When, on the other hand, he conversed of authors and how to meet them he spoke of, and to a time when authors were not so numerous, and even commonplace, as they are nowadays, and authorship an occupation that had not then come to be regarded, in considerable part as a trade, craft, or business.

"I never," said the Autocrat, "saw an author in my life—saw, perhaps, one—that did not purr as audibly as a full-grown domestic cat (Pelix Catus, Linn.) on having his fur smoothed in the right way by a skillful hand." There are still authors, no doubt, who can be made to purr contentedly by praise or flattery, but it may be questioned if the Autocrat would nowadays consider purring a generally characteristic performance. Few of us there are, for that matter, authors or artisans, plenipotentiaries, or philanthropists, who cannot be set purring sooner or later.

"But let me give you a caution," continued the Autocrat. "Be very careful how you tell an author he is droll. Ten to one he will hate you; and if he does, be sure he can do you a mischief, and very probably will. Say you cried over his romance or his verses, and he will love you and send you a copy. Obvious and philosophical reasons there are, said the Autocrat, to explain why authors and actors are ashamed of being funny. "The clown knows very well that the women are not in love with him, but with Hamlet, the fellow in the black cloak and plumed hat. Passion never laughs. The wit knows that his place is at the tail of the procession."

So spoke the Autocrat in the 1850s: in these 1920s I suspect he would find an author, taken at random from our large and miscellaneous company, far less likely, indeed not

likely at all, to be turned into an enemy if told by some gentle reader that he had made his reader laugh. Humor, one might say, is taken more seriously, and fictional literature with less sensibility: our random author would no doubt be touched, but he would also be astonished, by the gentle reader who confessed to tears over his romance. An author still is, to many persons, something of a curiosity, but with the numerical increase of books, magazines, and authors the distinction of authorship has both widened and flattened. The Autocrat himself had no preconception of a time coming when books would be written to tell their readers how to write books, and advertisements printed offering to teach the art and craft of authorship to all and sundry at reasonable rates. I should like to read his comment on that development.

Literature, to be sure, was no less a business, but less admittedly so, when the Autocrat was monologuing to the edification of his fellow breakfasters (the irrepressible John sometimes excepted) than it is nowadays. Methods have perforce changed from those that applied successfully in smaller communities with fewer books printed and more leisure in the marketing of them. The word "puff" has gone out of general use, and, although authors, being public characters, figure much in the newspapers, they are seldom puffed there. Editors and business managers some time ago became chary of printing this obviously partial kind of testimony.

"When an author," said the Autocrat, "has a number of books out, a cunning hand will keep them all spinning, as Signor Blitz does his dinner plates; fetching each one up, as it begins to 'wobble,' by an advertisement, a puff, or a quotation." One may imagine that nowadays the problem of the publisher is to keep spinning, as clever Signor Blitz did his dinner plates, not a number of books for any one author, but a number of authors. And it appears also that in the literary world as observed by the Autocrat there were "conventional reputations," a tact understanding in every community of men of letters that they will not disturb the popular fallacy respecting this or that electro-gilded celebrity. . . . See how the papers treat them! What an array of pleasant kaleidoscopic phrases, which can be arranged in ever so many charming patterns, is at their service! How kind the "Critical Notices"—where small authorship comes to pick up chips of praise, fragrant, sugary and sappy—always are to them!

This, too, seems explainable as the product of a slower-paced time when literary reputation longer outlasted performance. Where at present are such conventional reputations? Where, for that matter, are there any venerable augurs of the literary temple? That vocal garment, the jacket in which the modern publisher clothes a book, is often enough lavish of praise, but I think at this moment of no reputation which receives kindly treatment from newspapers that is not, in one way or another, deserved and continuing. I wish the Autocrat had been more explicit about these conventional reputations, had named names so that I might now know whose reputations they were.

One gets another glimpse of those 1850s in the Autocrat's occasional correction of slipshod speech. The company agreed that this last illustration was of superior excellence, or, in the phrase used by them, "Fust-rate." I am sure, by the way, that neither the school-teacher nor the old gentleman opposite used the expression. I acknowledge the complete "ment," continues the Autocrat, "but gently rebuked the expression, 'Fust-rate,' 'prime,' 'a prime article,' 'a superior piece of goods,' 'a handsome garment,' 'a gent in a flowered vest,'—all such expressions are final. They leave the lineage of him or her who utters them, for generations up and down. There is, one other phrase which will soon come to be decisive of a man's social status, if it is not already: 'That tells the whole story.' It is an expression which vulgar and conceited people particularly affect, and which well-meaning ones, who know better, catch from them. It is intended to stop all debate, like the previous question in the General Court. Only it doesn't; simply because 'that' does not usually tell the whole, nor one-half of the whole story. These expressions have gone their way, but everyday speech has found equivalents. I wonder what the Autocrat would have thought, for example, if the irrepressible John, voicing enthusiasm over the superior excellence of the illustration, had exclaimed, 'That's the cat's whiskers!'

Middle Summer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The surf subsides along the shore, a sail
Lifts beyond the cliffs, the sea
mews rise
Over the ocean weirs, and butterflies
Go down the meadow when a sud-
den gale
Sweeps up the bay and stirs the frag-
rant trees;
The clover reddens, the corn grows
yellow;
Beyond the fences lifts a sudden whir;
Out of the round hives come a rush
of bees.

You know how in summertime the
bees
Wing to the ruddy clover, know how
hives are;
You have seen ricks piled high below
the trees,
And in the hush of evening the first
star;
You have heard shrill acythes swing-
ing hard at scythes
And seen wide cornfields golden in
the moon.

Harold Vinal.



"The Shepherdess." From the Painting by Jean François Millet

Courtesy of the Art Institute, Chicago

Des Menschen ewige Wohnstätte

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

AN ARTIST dear to the American public, and perhaps as well known as any of the French, is that nineteenth century master, Jean François Millet. His scenes of French peasant life, of men and women tilling the soil, or reaping at harvest time, even shearing the sheep, are painted with great dignity and charm.

This painting of a shepherdess is a small canvas, about ten inches high, which hangs in the Potter Palmer collection in the Art Institute of Chicago. It is done very freely and broadly, with an elimination of detail that is beautifully handled, and yet how full of character it is. How surely we feel the relaxed pose of the girl, as she stands in the flickering light under the trees, leaning against the rocks. How easy it is for us to catch the movement of her hands as she mechanically piles her needles in pens French peasant fashion, never idle for an instant. The sheep are painted in a few broad strokes. The delicacy of color enchants us—the indescribable rose of the costume, the red that Millet so loved, the soft grayed green of the trees and the subtlety of the hues of the background, make this picture a delight to discover, as another expression of a great artist.

The Sun Keeps His Rendezvous

The Indian summer day was setting in its embers where the sky glowed orange-red on the land's rim. Down the valley the corn-shocks in the fields resembled topeps, their peaks swathed in the essence of a haze that hung in the low places. Fat yellow pumpkins gleamed under the vines, and the low sun itself seemed an incandescent pumpkin-lantern, sinking heavily down a cloudless sheet of sky.

Dusk and silence closed down, and after a while from the darkness, the pale, white moon floated in the crystal air.

The factory chimneys of Kansas City belched black smoke on the December sky. The winter sun left early, in haste toward the tropics where there was room to paint great sunset stage-curtains on glowing spaces. Over the factory smoke-stacks a cloud came floating back, a shred of radiant driftwood from the sun's wake. The sky there turned to a pale gold lake, fretted by a cirrus of frilled cloud-bloom like wild-rose petals. An evanescent moment it floated,—of a color as if poured from the throats of Canterbury Bells,—and the smoke boiled forth again in the gray light.

The lake had lain a flat oval disk under the sun-glare for long hours. When the sky mellowed to evening rose, the mirroring lake repeated a reflex sunset in rippling mauve and pools of orchid color. The sun's gold core plowed through the billowing cloud banks and the lake caught it in a wrinking trail,—as though a mammoth vial of gold ink spilled over the water's surface.

Slowly the orange dregs of light ebbed out in receding pulsations, until only a shred of torn cloud marked an inky outline on the paling west.

Wie oft sehnen sich die Menschen danach, ein ständiges angenehmes Heim mit gleichgesinnten Gefährten zu haben, wo sie Frieden und Glück finden würden. Mit dem Wort Heim ist seit langer Zeit eine angenehme Vorstellung von Kameradschaftlichkeit und Gedankenaustausch verknüpft, von einem Ort, wo man verstanden und geliebt zu werden erwartet. Und diesen heiligsten Platz nimmt das Heim mit Recht im Bewusstsein der Menschen ein. Vielen ist indessen ihr Heim wider Erwarten nicht immer eine Stätte des Glücks und Friedens geworden, und andre, die auf ein irdisches Heim verzichten müssen, mögen dies oft als einen Mangel in ihrem Leben empfunden haben, den sie nicht recht auszufüllen vermochten.

Die Verfasserin dieser Betrachtung musste, nachdem sie den grösseren Teil ihrer Kindheit und Jugend ununterbrochen in einem Heim gewohnt hatte, in die nächste Stadt ziehen und dann jahrelang ihre Unterkunft in fremden Wohnungen wiederholt wechseln. Als sie einst wieder umziehen musste, war sie so recht von dem sehnsüchtigen Wunsche nach einer bleibenden Wohnstätte erfüllt, denn jeder Umzug schien ihr grosse Unbequemlichkeiten zu bereiten und viel Zeit und Mühe zum Ein- und Auspacken und Wiederordnen ihrer Sachen zu rauben.

Bei der Ankunft in dem neuen einige Tausend Meilen von ihrem früheren Heim entfernten Wohnort überkam sie ein Gefühl des Glücks, als sie die Billestelle las: "Ich will meinem Volk Israel eine Stätte setzen und will es pflanzen, das es daselbst wohnen soll und nicht mehr bewegt werde." Sie dachte: "Wie glücklich werde ich sein, wenn ich nicht mehr umherziehen muss und weiss, dass ich ein bleibendes Heim gefunden habe." Von da an dachte sie sich eine bleibende Wohnstätte nicht mehr als einen Platz auf Erden, den wir unser Heim, unsern Heimatsort oder unser Heimatland nennen, sondern als den Ort im Bewusstsein, wo der Mensch als Gottes Kind von jeher ununterbrochen in Frieden und Glück gewohnt hat, von wo er durch keine vergänglichen Umstände vertrieben werden kann und wo er alles Guten und Dauernden sicher ist.

In ihrer Einweihungspredigt (Pulpit and Press, S. 3) spendet Mrs. Eddy einlassenen Sterblichen einen grossen Trost mit den Worten: "Unsere Sicherheit beruht auf der Zuversicht, dass wir tatsächlich in Wahrheit und Liebe weilen, die des Menschen ewige Wohnstätte sind." Und im Evangelium Johannes finden wir Jesu Worte, die wie eine liebevolle, gastfreundliche und frohliche Einladung klingen: "In meines Vaters Hause sind viele Wohnungen. . . . Ich gehe hin, euch die Stätte zu bereiten . . . auf dass ihr seid, wo ich bin." Dies ist eine liebevolle Einladung des Christus. Beachten wir, was sie verspricht: "Auf dass ihr seid, wo ich bin!" Wo Christus anerkannt wird, da ist Freude und Friede und Liebe—der Friede, nach dem alle Menschen sehnlich verlangen, den aber noch verhältnismässig wenige zu finden scheinen, weil er nicht in irdischen Dingen zu finden ist. Ein solcher Friede besänftigt zügellosen Ehrgeiz, stillt selbstsüchtiges Verlangen und beruhigt das quälende, angstvolle Kopfbrechen über die Gegenwart und die Zukunft; er schliesst in sich das Erlangen oder das Anziehen der Seele erlangen, dann wird die Widerspiegelung des Göttlichen auch in unserm äusseren Leben zum Ausdruck kommen, und wenn das menschliche Denken verbessert, gehoben und geklärt wird, dürfen wir harmonischer gestaltete Zustände in unserer Umgebung erwarten.

Wenn dennoch Veränderungen in unserm äusseren Lebensverhältnis eintreten, so werden wir ruhiger bleiben; denn wir können an jedem Orte oder in jeder Lage, wo es auch sei, mehr von der Herrlichkeit des Vaters erfassen. Wir sollten lernen, stets darauf zu achten, wo unsre Gedanken irgendwo müssen sie weilen, und alle Erfahrungen im menschlichen Leben sind entweder die Früchte des Fleisches oder die Früchte des Geistes, von denen Paulus sagt, sie seien "Liebe, Freude, Friede, Geduld, Freundlichkeit, Gültigkeit, Glaube, Sanftmut, Keuschheit." Wenn wir im Geiste wohnen, sind wir des unveränderlichen Guten sicher, denn wo Gott ist, da ist Überfülle an richtigen Ideen, die uns in reiner und vollkommener Freundschaft, in wahrem Verständnis und in heiliger Liebe begleiten. So finden wir, dass unser Heim der Himmel ist; der Himmel aber ist hier, er ist jetzt und überall gegenwärtig.

Kein Wort drückt die Vollkommenheit besser aus als das Wort Harmonie. Sprechen wir von Harmonie in der Musik, so meinen wir, dass sie angenehm, vollkommen ist. Wenn wir von Harmonie unter Menschen sprechen, so denken wir an vollkommene Gedankenstände. Und Harmonie in jeder Hinsicht ist das, was wir wahrhaft erkennen. In "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 587) gibt uns Mrs. Eddy folgende Erklärung des Wortes Harmonie: "Harmonie: die Herrschaft des Geistes; Regierung durch das göttliche Prinzip; Geistigkeit; Glückseligkeit; die Atmosphäre der Seele." Es ist die Arbeit jedes einzelnen, ständig zu wis-

Man's Eternal Mansion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW often do persons desire to be permanently located in a pleasant dwelling place, where they may feel sure of right companionship, peace, and happiness. For ages the word home has presented a sweet sense of comradeship, of interchange of thought, a place where one expects to be understood and loved by its inmates. And rightly does it hold this sacred place in human affection. However, for many, home has not always brought the expected peace and happiness; and for others who are not the possessors of a material home, there has often seemed a void in their lives which they have felt was hard to fill.

The writer having spent the greater part of her childhood and young womanhood in one home, was obliged to move to a near-by city, and then was called upon to make numerous changes, living in others' homes for several years. Then, again, when finding herself making another move there came a great desire that she should be settled in one place. Each move seemed to bring much that was inconvenient, and entailed the usual amount of time and energy in packing and unpacking and getting things readjusted.

On arriving at this new home, in a city thousands of miles distant from her former home, she was made happy on reading a verse from the Scriptures, "I will ordain a place for my people Israel, and will plant them, and they shall dwell in their place, and shall be moved no more." She thought, "How happy I shall be not to move any more; but to know I have at last found my permanent home." When, later on, she thought of her permanent dwelling place, it was not that which upon earth we call our home, our city, or our state, but it was that place in consciousness where, as a child of God, man always dwells permanently, peacefully, and happily; and from which no mortal circumstance can drive him, nor deprive him of all that is good and lasting.

In Mrs. Eddy's book, "Pulpit and Press," in her Dedication Sermon (p. 3) she gives some mortal comfort when she says, "Our surety is in our confidence that we are indeed dwellers in 'Truth and Love, man's eternal mansion,' while in the book of John we find the words of Jesus, given as though they were a loving invitation of hospitality and good cheer: 'In my Father's house are many mansions. . . . I go to prepare a place for you. . . .'

that where I am, there ye may be also." This loving invitation is from the Christ. Think what it promises: "Where I am, there ye may be also!" Where Christ is acknowledged there is joy and peace and love, that peace which all men crave but comparatively few yet seem to find, for it cannot be found in material things. Such peace means the quieting of mad ambition, the stilling of selfish desires, the calming of troubled, anxious thought-taking for the present or the future; it means the acquisition, or the putting on, of immortality here and now. As we gain this eternal stillness of Soul, we shall find the outward manifestation of the reflection of the divine; and as human thought is made better, uplifted, purified, we can expect more harmonious conditions of environment.

But even should we find ourselves still having to make material changes, we shall feel undisturbed, for we may behold in each station or place where we may be, more of the glory of the Father. It is well that we learn to watch where our dwelling place of thought lies, whether in matter or in Spirit. Our thought will rest somewhere; and what will be manifested in our human lives will be the fruits of matter or the fruits of Spirit, which latter Paul says are "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." If dwelling in Spirit, we may be sure we shall find changeless good; for where God is, there is an abundance of right ideas with which to companion in pure and perfect friendship, in true understanding, in holy love. We shall find home is heaven; and heaven is here, and now, and everywhere.

There is no word more expressive of perfection than harmony. When we speak of harmony in music, we imply that music is pleasing, perfect; when we speak of harmony among men, we think of a perfect state of thought; and it is harmony under all circumstances that we truly desire. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587), Mrs. Eddy gives this definition of heaven: "Harmony: the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul." As individuals, it is our work to know that man dwells in "the atmosphere of Soul." In the proportion that we know this will this old earth of ours find more love, more kindness, more peace and joy, manifested here and now.

sen, dass der Mensch in der 'Atmosphäre (im Reiche) der Seele' lebt. In dem Masse, wie wir dies erkennen, wird auf dieser unserer alten Erde hier und jetzt mehr Liebe, mehr Güte, mehr Friede und Freude zu finden sein.

Cicero the Stylist

A style of real distinction is seldom, if ever, acquired without long and painstaking effort. When the remark was made to Lord Northcliffe that "Thackeray awoke one morning and found himself famous," he replied: "Thackeray had been writing eight hours a day for fifteen years. The man who wakes up and finds himself famous has been asleep." Cicero's style was no exception to the general rule. His efforts to perfect his powers of expression began early and were continued without cessation. His methods and the matters which he considered important are set forth in "Orator," in which he describes the ideal orator and his qualifications. In that treatise he draws a proper distinction between the oratorical and the literary or conversational styles, and he naturally gives a good deal of space to matters which concern only the spoken word, such as the modulation of the voice, the use of gestures and "action" in general, and the expression of the face and eyes. Yet a good part of his remarks are appropriate to literary style, in particular the niceties of sentence rhythm, of which he truly declares that he has said more than any previous writer on oratory.

The particular merit of Cicero's style, like that of any really good stylist, is that all this preparation and practice, this meticulous attention to the choice of words and their effect, and rhythmic arrangement, are wholly concealed. There is none of the obvious striving for effect which made Augustus say of Mark Antony that he wrote rather to be admired than to be understood, and which was carried to such an extreme by some writers of Nero's time. There is no dragging in of meaningless and superfluous words merely for euphonic effect. . . . and there is no fantastic or unnatural word-order employed for that same purpose. Ars est celare artem; Cicero's consummate art, his painful and laborious training are thoroughly and effectually hidden. His style is clear, natural, easy and unaffected, and at the same time highly finished and full of distinction. —John C. Rolfe, in "Cicero and His Influence."

Butterfly Laughter

In the middle of our porridge plates there was a blue butterfly painted. And each morning we tried who could reach the butterfly first. Then the Grandmother said, "Do not eat the poor butterfly." That made us laugh. Always she said it and always it started us laughing. It seemed such a sweet little joke. I was certain that one fine morning the butterfly would fly out of the plates. Laughing the teeniest laugh in the world. And perch on the Grandmother's lap. —Katherine Mansfield, in The Adelphi.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1923

EDITORIALS

EVERY charitable agency in the United States, and, indeed, throughout the world, is straining every effort to meet Japan's great and cruel need. This morning's newspapers indicate that in New York City and in Massachusetts the quota of financial aid sought was provided after but a few minutes of solicitation. Doubtless the same results attended the efforts of those engaged in garnering this charitable harvest elsewhere. As during the Liberty Loan campaigns, the American people stand ready to "give till it hurts."

Swift Aid for Japan

And even so, it is only a temporary and erroneous human sense that will experience hurt from the exercise of the widest benevolence in the face of this crying need. "Giving does not impoverish us in the service of our Maker," wrote Mary Baker Eddy, "neither does withholding enrich us." And no promise made in Holy Writ is more uniformly fulfilled than that bread cast upon the waters will return again. What is given today to Japan, in the hour of its dire need, is but a loan to humanity and will be richly repaid to each giver.

The treasurer of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, will receive from individuals, branch churches and societies contributions for the purpose of Japanese relief, which will be expended under the direction of The Christian Science Board of Directors. Other agencies, differing in the nature of their organization but all animated by the common purpose of alleviating the sufferings of a sorely stricken people, are enlisted in a like endeavor. As a Nation, the United States today stands foremost in wealth and prosperity. That pre-eminence imposes upon its people special responsibility in the face of so great a disaster, and beyond doubt that responsibility will be fully met. The recent record of appeals to the benevolence of the American people is a long one, but there has not yet been, and there will not be now, any failure in prompt and generous response.

CONTINUING their practice of frequent conferences, the foreign ministers of Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Jugoslavia recently met at Sinaia, in Rumania. How the number of subjects mutually interesting the three countries forming the so-called "Little Entente" has grown is indicated by the fact that, while the first meeting at Belgrade lasted only half an hour, this one consumed three days. It is also encouraging to note that the discussion concerned economic topics rather than military alliances. The three premiers are soon to meet at Carlsbad in Bohemia, where a common attitude at the coming session of the Assembly of the League of Nations will be further precised, and later in the fall the three foreign ministers will meet again at Belgrade. In the meantime Dr. Benes and M. Nintchitch are making a joint visit in Rome. As long as the three states continue to act together they will exercise a considerable influence in Europe, and their decisions are worth watching.

Evolution of the Little Entente

The most important subject taken up at Sinaia was that of relations with Hungary, the primary purpose of the alliance being to enforce the Treaty of Trianon. In line with the new economic policy, the three states decided to modify somewhat their attitude toward the external loan Hungary needs to restore its finances. Last spring Count Bethlen, the Hungarian Premier, and his Minister of Finance made a round trip to the western capitals to prepare the way for such a loan. The British and the Italians were favorable, and while the French did not oppose such a loan in theory, they referred the matter to the Little Entente countries as primarily concerned. The condition imposed that part of the proceeds should be pledged to reparations, Count Bethlen said, made the loan impossible. Now the Little Allies are willing to lift their mortgage on all Hungarian resources so as to furnish security for an international loan, provided the money be not spent for armament or propaganda, which seems reasonable. But they also demand a certain right of supervision of Hungarian finances, and that hurts Magyar pride. The exact conditions have not been published, but, being in financial straits, the Hungarians will probably have to accept. Hungary is also the natural bread producer for some of its neighbors, particularly the industrial regions of Czechoslovakia, and a financial collapse would interfere with their food supplies.

Before the conference, inspired reports were sent out, mostly from Paris, that the Little Entente would be enlarged so as to include Poland and possibly also Greece. On this score nothing was done. The Polish Foreign Minister was not present and the political situation in Greece is not enough stabilized to justify any such venture. M. Duca, Foreign Minister of Rumania, which is already Poland's ally, would be ready to introduce his Polish colleague, but until certain border disputes between Poland and Czechoslovakia are settled by direct negotiations or French mediation, Dr. Benes would put in a black ball. Such an extension of the Little Entente, however, has strong French support, and it may be put through later on. As the Poles have only the friendliest feelings for the Hungarians, their admission would tend to ameliorate relations between the alliance and the Magyar kingdom.

The most important thing to know is what attitude the Little Entente would assume in case of sharper conflict between France and Great Britain over reparations. France naturally desires a combination in the east that could be relied on to watch that side of Germany, but here again the Czechs are so dependent on a restoration of German trade, that they are inclined to accept the British point of view. Before the conference Dr. Benes

made several trips back and forth between Paris and London. At Sinaia it was decided "to adjust future action in this matter to that of the big allies." A choice between French friendship and British economic support would be extremely hard for the Little Entente countries to make.

TEN days before the events occurred which precipitated the Greco-Italian crisis, The Christian Science Monitor, in a leading editorial, indicated a number of facts which seemed to point to the urgent need for American recognition of Greece. The Greek Government needed foreign credits with which to restore domestic order and, particularly, to facilitate handling the overwhelming refugee problem with which, at present, it is faced. Without recognition, there could be no credits. And since the very confusion which such recognition might more speedily end is, largely, a result of the allied and American abandonment of Greece to the none too tender mercy of the Turks, the withholding of that recognition is even less defensible.

The Moment for Greek Recognition

Now, however, there is new and more pressing demand for American recognition of Greece. Mussolini, misplaced Medievalist, has pulled on seven-league rubber boots over his spats, girded himself with broadsword and blunderbuss, and waded into the Mediterranean to claim it for himself and, incidentally, for Italy. He has fired his first shot, fired it blindly at the object nearest him. And the swishing of his sword whistles dangerously through the air of southeastern Europe. An individual, in whom is invested such great power for good or ill, cannot be permitted to run amuck unchecked by those whose peace he threatens.

There is no desire to minimize the seriousness of the assassination on Greek territory of the Italian members of the Albanian Boundary Commission. Amends must, of a certainty, be made, when cool investigation has determined where the guilt shall rest. But Mussolini did not wait for coolness or investigation. And world opinion, with a sense of proportions, is less concerned, today, with the murders on the Albanian border than with this greater crime which is but poorly shielded beneath the cloak of justice.

An appeal to reason has been made by Greece through the League of Nations. But Mussolini insists that Greece, being merely a de facto government without recognition of the great powers, cannot bring the affair before the League. Failure to recognize the Greek Government, therefore, has become an excuse for justifying what may easily become a most serious international imbroglio.

Recognition of Greece by the United States at this time should not be held to commit America against Italy. That recognition was deserved long ago. America, if the press reflects opinion, has already taken sides. Whatever hesitancy the State Department may feel should be speedily removed by the widespread editorial condemnation of the aggressiveness of Mussolini. The present, certainly, is no time for watchful waiting. A measure of influence, exerted now, may prevent the necessity for more strenuous measures if the crisis is not met and Mussolini permitted to rush on uncurbed.

SOMEWHAT remote from the pathways followed by casual or even studious tourists who fare forth to explore

In the Ozark Highlands

that vast section more or less indefinitely referred to as the middle west in the United States, lies the still little known Ozark Mountain region, still faithfully preserving, in its more remote valleys, many of the customs and some of the prejudices of slavery days. In those secluded and almost inaccessible valleys, where the sun rises late and sets early, it has seemed that the light and influences of a newer civilization have been slow in penetrating. The honk of the automobile horn on touring car and lumbering truck has sounded in regions where the shrill notes of the locomotive whistle have never been and never can be heard, yet progress has been slow. There has been no haste in putting off the old and cherished customs and beliefs, some of them partaking of the questionable essence of superstition, for the newer things which advancing civilization has called beneficent.

Yet, there are concealed in that vast expanse of mountains and valleys embracing, in five states, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and a small part of Illinois, a territory larger than England, spots of wondrous beauty. Countless rivers and brooks mark their winding courses down the hillsides and through the rich valleys. It would be a mistake to believe that in those broad expanses where fertile acres have long yielded their bounty to the skill of the husbandman, and in those sections where rich stores of lead, zinc, and iron ore have been produced, there are not beautiful cities and flourishing towns. There is vast wealth in the Ozark region. But an hour's drive even behind a deliberately moving carriage horse will take one, if he seeks "local color," into an environment reminiscent of the regions of the Cumberland Mountains described so faithfully by Charles Egbert Craddock, and of the people of an earlier period who were perhaps no less faithfully transplanted to the pages of Edward Eggleston's stories of Hoosier life in Indiana. Opie Read has stood as the chronicler of the homely characteristics of the people of the Ozark region. His pictures, portrayed in blunt phrases and crude idioms, are not always complimentary. He quite probably has emphasized the extremes, allowing the more commonplace peoples to represent, as they must always do, the moral and social fiber of every community, large or small.

There is going on, in the Ozark highland country, however, a steady metamorphosis. There are more schools and fewer illicit liquor stills, more tractors and mowers and fewer scraggling rail fences and crooked

corn rows, through which an intractable mule lazily wends its careless way. There is more local pride, as is indicated by county fairs and the circulation of more newspapers and traveling libraries. Sunny hillsides have blossomed into orchards, where peaches and apples of the finest quality grow in abundance. Sincere regard for the law prevails where once the descendants of mountain country feudists carried their rifles to the fields and sometimes to the church. Illiteracy, slow to decline in such sections, is being overcome by the advance of the district school and the persistence of self-sacrificing teachers. Farther and farther into the hill country the surfaced state roads are pushing their way, unfailing accompaniments of the thing the world calls culture.

ALTHOUGH there seem to be many cross currents in the business world, it is undoubtedly true that sentiment is much improved. With the opening of the autumn season hope is generally entertained that there will be improvement in trade. In fact, evidence is at hand that the betterment already has begun. Economists point to different factors as contributory to it. All may be more or less correct in their views. Certain it is that no one particular development accounts for the better feeling prevailing. In view of the disturbed conditions abroad, particularly the Japanese disaster, the Italo-Greek crisis, and the unsolved reparations problem, to say nothing of the anthracite coal strike in the United States, it is indeed remarkable that business is as good as it is, and that sentiment has shown improvement in the circumstances.

One thing which may largely account for the generally favorable situation is the fact that great conservatism has prevailed in almost all lines of business for many months past. There have been restraint of activities, hand-to-mouth buying and low inventories which have contributed to sound fundamental conditions. Business, as a result of this conservatism, was not depressed as much as usual during the summer months. Another factor which has helped to strengthen confidence is stabilization of commodity prices. This process is by no means completed, but there is a steadier price trend which permits a more natural flow of business.

One of the best barometers of general business is furnished by the retail chain stores. These lines of trade are away ahead of last year in volume of sales and are showing steady increases. These stores deal largely with the rural districts, and their large trade indicates that the farming classes are surprisingly prosperous despite the handicaps generally supposed to be experienced by agriculturists in obtaining favorable prices for their products. With the substantial advance in cotton prices recently the southern farmer will benefit materially, although the total crop will be considerably smaller than had been expected earlier in the season.

Although the cereal crop movement, which always makes considerable inroads upon the money market, is usually at its height in the United States during the month of September, and fall trade financing is heavy, there is no indication of firmer interest rates. The banks are in good position to meet all commercial requirements, so that business will not be hampered in this respect. The outlook is generally propitious.

The Business Situation

The Berry Pickers' Celebration

THERE was little enthusiasm in the acceptance of the New Yorkers when their hostess invited them to the berry pickers' celebration. This was due, they would have explained had they attempted any explanation, to what they had encountered in the last few weeks. For in their motor trip across the continent the condition of the farmer, the rancher, the fruit grower all along the way had impressed them seriously. So much so that none of them felt any desire to get in closer contact with the workers of the field, even if they were to be in a merry-making humor.

The visitors from the east remembered the justly famed Santa Clara Valley, through which they had motored a week previously, where luscious fruit, hanging on the trees or lying on the ground, could be had for the asking. Travelers from the north had told them tales of ranchers in the stock-raising section of Montana, who had given up raising horses and cattle and had gone into the bee industry. They had been told other tales, too, of labor shortage here, of overproduction there, and they had been furnished with many causes for this pitiable condition of the farmer—from the high tariff to the immigration restrictions.

But the spirits of the New Yorkers rose as they followed their host and hostess through the camp, and learned how this camp had come into being. Here was a small farm in the Willamette Valley, a goodly portion of which had been set out in loganberries. It was the owners' first season in the business, and they had done all that they could to make of this first season a success. Remembering the difficulties of their neighbors in former years to get sufficient help, they had forestalled this obstacle by making their camp a place to be sought.

"You see, we really haven't done anything but make them comfortable," the hostess offered, as one of the guests exclaimed over the portable bathtubs, and glanced with somewhat of wonder at the wooden floors in the tents. "Of course," she continued, "it did mean a big outlay to start with, but you know we are going to stay in the loganberry business. And, besides, all this—" waving a comprehensive hand at the orderly tents, the hammocks, the open-air bunks, "is why we have the class of people we have."

Her husband buttressed her explanation with words to the effect that it was a kind of house-that-Jack-built proposition. "This is the camp that brought the people; who, 'cause they're contented, work the better; the better they work, the more they pick; the greater the picking, the more we sell—" There were a few men and women from the near-by village, but most of the pickers were from a distance, school-teachers, clerks, office workers and homekeepers, who were seeking an outing and an opportunity to make and save money.

Contrary to precedent in that part of the country, at least, the "checker," who also acted as general overseer, was a woman. Combined with her ability to deal with all kinds of people, she had a keen sense of humor. Perhaps to this quality was due her choice in the purchase of Sir Oscar, the white horse who drew the cart from the berry patch to the railway station, half a mile away. It was a generally accepted fact that Sir Oscar had a track record behind him. One had only to see him assemble himself and get slowly under way to realize how far behind that record must be. It took both tact and that grace which writers are fond of calling the saving grace to superintend the berry pickers; to overcome their prejudice, so apparent at first, to being under a woman; to see that fairness was done in the allotment of heavy rows—those bushes where the picking was easiest; and to keep up the morale of the camp, both when at work and when not at the bushes.

But even after the explanation of the host and hostess, and after watching the "woman boss" moving among her flock, the guests were wholly unprepared for the entertainment which awaited them, as they walked down the slope to the grove where the celebration was to be given. To the west, some eighty miles away, in the glow of a brilliant sunset, marched the mountains of the Coast Range. To the east, farther away and quite removed from the radiance of the westerling lights, was snow-capped Mt. Jefferson, with the Cascades in the distance. Here on the bank of a river, in a grove of spruce and Douglas fir, of Oregon pine and balsam, was a natural open-air theater. Chinese lanterns in profuse and irregular arrangement furnished the lighting for a stage, which was but a smooth open place. A voice from somewhere back of the waiting group of performers sang the Bird Song from "Siegfried." There were few in the assemblage who did not recognize the voice. It was that of Frieda Hempel.

But if a professional, via the Victrola, opened the program, it was amateur talent that completed it, and worthy of the "legitimate" were its performers. The keen fun and witty retorts of the interlocutor and the end man brought back to the New Yorkers the days of Haverley's Minstrels. A dialogue between the two champion pickers was a little beyond the appreciation of the easterners, as the byplay concerned only the campers, but great was the amusement brought about by the verbal sparring of the two contestants. Most enjoyable of all to the outsiders, at least, was the work of the chorus, doubtless because of its youth, its naturalness and freedom. There were nine of them—boys and girls—wearing tunics and aprons in the shape of loganberries and fashioned out of crepe paper and ferns, the boys with caps on their heads, the girls with wreaths. A huge bonfire had been built back of the stage, and the chorus danced and sang in front of its leaping flames and chasing shadows. Someone among the berry pickers, a school-teacher, evidently not having quite abandoned her profession, had composed the songs and the music. It was not a drilled chorus, but there was rhythm and grace in the dancing of the young people, and joy and spontaneity in their voices.

This celebration of the berry pickers, on a farm in the far west, gave encouragement to the tourists. They might be no nearer solving the question of what was wrong with the farmer, but at least they did know what was right with him. I. A.

The Reflections of the Amateur Philosopher

THE reflections of the amateur philosopher are always interesting, writes Charles A. Bennett in The Bookman, partly because he is likely to be more readable than his technical brother, but chiefly because he can afford to be less circumspect. He has no thesis to defend and no professional reputation to maintain. He is not intimidated by the requirements of logical consistency. He may be impressionistic and set down his insights and convictions as they have established themselves in his mind. And this freedom or audacity will often cause him to strike out truths which the disciplined thinker, with his more cautious procedure, might never reach. Thus the work of the amateur stimulates and excites: its value lies not in closing but in opening discussion.

Editorial Notes

THE tails of the legendary dragons of China's Yellow River have been sheathed—sheathed in concrete and in stone. From time immemorial great areas of farmland have been frequently inundated by the Yellow River floods resulting from, so the legends say, the swishing of the tails of monster river dragons. Now, however, the Asia Development Company, an American concern, has completed a conservancy project which closes the great break of 1921, diverts the river to its original channel and permanently harnesses it within a well-defined course. The work was completed in the incredibly short time of four months, and thereby was terminated a 5000-year period during which the river has roamed almost at will, destroying its banks, digging new channels, and working frequent devastation. It is good to record this triumph of engineering at a time when reconstruction is the most urgent problem facing so many thousands of people in so many parts of the world.

THAT a national campaign against prize fighting in those states in which it has been legalized has been launched by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church is refreshingly indicative of an aroused sense in the American people against this form of so-called sport. The "graft, fakery, greed and brutality" associated with these pugilistic contests come in for a full measure of comment in a "broadside" fired by the board in opening its offensive. Then it adds:

Millions for the dregs of the human race; thousands for educators. Three hundred thousand dollars for Dempsey to shed blood; \$7500 a year for congressmen to safeguard the Nation. Fortunes for low-browed professors of sport perversions; \$30 a month for men that go into the trenches in defense of America.

Are the people of this country going to stand it any longer?

PRESIDENT GOMEZ of Venezuela evidently is a strong believer in the rights of home relationships. At least, the way in which, according to Current History Magazine, he has divided all the "plums" within his disposal among the members of his family would strongly indicate this to be the case. Thus, a brother, son, four cousins, three brothers-in-law, and two sons-in-law are among the more immediate of those found sharing with him the emoluments of his high office. Was ever a better example of nepotism offered by the feudal masters of the Middle Ages?